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President Reagan and Vice President Bush acknowledge cheers in Rosemont, Illinois, at their final campaign appearance.

A Nostalgic Close for Reagan Campaign

Mondale Insists Polls Are Wrong

SACRAMENTO, California — President Ronald Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, embarked Monday in California on the last day of their presidential campaigns.

Mr. Mondale insisted that the polls were wrong and that he would win the election. Mr. Reagan, who is ahead in all polls, refused to predict victory.

President Reagan, making a nostalgic tour of his adopted home state on the last day of his last presidential campaign, declared that his priorities in a second term would be peace, disarmament and economic recovery.



Walter Mondale strikes a fighter's pose after a campaign speech in McAllen, Texas. At left is Governor Mark White of Texas, and at right is Mr. Mondale's son William.

Mr. Mondale, winding up a frenetic campaign finale that in two days took him from Tennessee to Texas to California, said that the polls and the Republicans are in for the biggest surprise of their lives.

A Louis Harris poll, taken from Friday through Sunday, showed Mr. Mondale edging to within 11 points of President Reagan. But most other polls put the Republican president further in front just before Election Day. A similar poll taken Friday and Saturday gave Mr. Reagan a 12-point lead.

Mr. Reagan toured the newly restored state capital in Sacramento where he once worked as governor. He said he felt like he was playing the last football game of his career.

Asked about reports that some polls were showing his lead declining in the closing hours of the campaign, President Reagan's only

only comment was, "I'll just wait for nightfall."

The president said he did not believe he would do anything differently as a lame duck president ineligible for another term.

Asked about his priorities in a second term, Mr. Reagan replied, "No. 1 of all is peace."

Later, he spoke to thousands of cheering supporters from the steps of the capitol, the spot where he took the oath of office as governor 18 years earlier.

Condemning Democrats as the party of "torpor, timidity and taxes," President Reagan repeated

The Presidential Campaign Inside

■ **As the voters take over from the pollsters, the presidential campaign has brought into sharp focus the personal feelings and demographic trends that shape voting behavior.**

■ **If President Reagan is re-elected to a second term, he reportedly plans quick action on several policy goals, including arms control, tax simplification and efforts to reduce the federal deficit.**

■ **Organized labor, the kid's Toyota, and the paternity suit. In some state-wide races, it is embarrassing issues like these that can make or break a candidate's political career.**

■ **The nation that votes Tuesday is vastly different, in demographic terms, from the United States of four years ago.**

■ **Idiosyncratic shifts in the South and West have helped the Republican Party build an increasingly strong base of electoral votes.**

■ **Political action committees on both sides of the abortion issue are running about even in the amount of money they are spending in this year's election.**

Campaign Briefs, Page 3.

Gandhi Begins Peace Effort To Aid Sikhs

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's five-day-old government began a campaign for peace Monday, distributing food supplies and offering protection for Sikhs who fled their homes following the assassination of his mother.

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan was optimistic after meeting with Rajiv Gandhi.

India's assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi.

Apart from isolated incidents, the country was returning to normal after violence against Sikhs in which about 1,000 people were killed. Mrs. Gandhi was shot to death Wednesday by two men reported to be Sikh members of her bodyguard.

Shops reopened, people went back to work and Sikhs, who had stayed off the streets following the shooting, were driving and walking around New Delhi again.

The government also introduced an economic rescue package that included a directive to public financial institutions to buy shares and keep stock exchanges steady as they reopened.

Although the capital was generally calm, there was violence Monday when security forces tried to stop looting and arson. A soldier was killed and four persons were injured in a gunbattle that followed. Two others died in communal violence.

Newspapers have launched relief funds for the more than 20,000 Sikh refugees in the city. Hindu friends and neighbors went to one of nine refugee camps set up in New Delhi and escorted 200 Sikhs back to their homes.

Organizers said food and clothes were pouring into the camp at a government school, Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has set up a medical clinic in a classroom of the school.

Meanwhile, the ashes of Mrs. Gandhi were removed from the pyre where she was cremated Saturday and placed in 40 brass urns.

Some of the urns left on special trains and others were taken by state officials to different parts of the country to allow Indians to pay their last respects.

The remains will be returned to New Delhi on Nov. 10 before being scattered the next day over the Himalayas.

A senior Indian Army commander said Monday that troops had been deployed in New Delhi and Punjab state to ensure peace.

The Press Trust of India quoted the vice chief of army staff, Lieutenant-General G.S. Rawat, as saying New Delhi was returning to normal while Punjab state, where

the Sikhs live in great numbers, was tense but peaceful.

Panel to Investigate Killing

Several national newspapers reported Monday that Mr. Rajiv's cabinet has appointed a commission, headed by a Supreme Court judge, to investigate the assassination, according to The Associated Press.

The newspapers said senior government officials, not named, would assist in the investigation. The surviving gunman alleged to have assassinated Mrs. Gandhi remains in serious condition, but chances for his survival have improved, United News of India said Monday.

The agency quoted doctors at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital as saying that Sarwan Singh was "still not out of danger." He was shot by fellow security guards moments after Mrs. Gandhi was killed.

The other alleged assassin, Beant Singh, died of his wounds after being shot by the guards.

Indian newspapers said Monday that authorities, hoping to determine if the killing was part of a widespread conspiracy, had still been unable to question Mr. Singh.

Interpol Is Contacted

Indian authorities investigating the assassination have contacted Interpol, the Paris-based international police organization, to help them locate a third man believed to have played a key role in the murder and who is now thought to be in Canada. The Washington Post reported from New Delhi.

R.C. Rohli, deputy police commissioner in charge of the investigation, said Monday the authorities have been in touch with the organization, but that he would not comment on the reason for the search. Sources close to the management of the Sikh temple in New Delhi, however, said the two Sikh security guards who allegedly killed Mrs. Gandhi took an oath from a spiritual Sikh leader, known as Giani, to execute her.

According to the Sikh temple sources, Giani was headed for Canada where he is believed to have relatives.

Soviet Again Accuses U.S.

Pravda renewed suggestions Monday of U.S. backing for the murder of Mrs. Gandhi, saying she had been the victim of a conspiracy by imperialist forces. Reuters reported from Moscow.

In a report from New Delhi, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said it was now beyond doubt that her assassination was the result of a "plot by the internal and external enemies of a united and democratic India."



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi standing with his son, Rahul, at the Teen Murti House in New Delhi, where one of the 40 urns containing the ashes of Indira Gandhi was brought.

Sikhs at Golden Temple Dismayed by Killings

By Pranay Gupta
New York Times Service

AMRITSAR, India — In this holiest of Sikh cities, the prayers on Sunday morning at the holiest of Sikh shrines, the Golden Temple, were for peace and brotherhood, as they are every day of the year.

But the mood among many worshippers was of deep anger over the plight of fellow Sikhs in other parts of India. The mood was mirrored in Sunday's choice of the handwritten daily quotation from the Sikh bible, the Granth Sahib, which was prominently displayed on a temple wall.

"This world is a transitory place," the quotation read, in the local language, Punjabi. "Some of our compatriots have already gone, and some day the rest of us also have to go. This world is only a temporary abode."

Balwant Singh, a storekeeper, lingered over the handwritten quotation. He had brought along a non-Sikh visitor, who felt some trepidation at being in this inner sanctum of Sikhism at a time when non-Sikhs were attacking and killing Sikhs in areas not far from Punjab after the assassination last Wednesday of Indira Gandhi.

"The very fact that you are here must tell you how tolerant Sikhism

is," said Mr. Singh, a large man with a thick beard. "But look around you in India. What do you find? You find that an entire community is being held in ransom because of the mad actions of two misguided Sikhs."

"Madness breeds madness," Mr. Singh said. "The question now is, will the madness that has seized Delhi and other cities pollute our own holy city of Amritsar? Will the madness consume all of Punjab?"

"Hate is sinful, communalism is sinful," he said, after pausing for a ritual sip of water from the huge pool within the Golden Temple complex. "We need the healing touch now. But who will provide it? Those people outside!"

Outside, army troops patrolled Amritsar's neighborhoods of low bungalows, dilapidated hazzars, and two- and three-story tenements. Since early Saturday, military vehicles that had been mostly out of sight in the month or so since the Indian Army moved out of the Golden Temple have conspicuously roared down the city's potholed streets. Soldiers walked down byways and alleys, their semiautomatic guns pointed warily at passers-by. A night curfew was in force.

Sikhs and non-Sikhs alike say in conversations that the presence of troops and police dampens the possibility of violence in this part of Punjab.

"We have a lot of hotheads around in Amritsar," said Ashok Kumar Verma, a bank clerk. "One hears talk in our Hindu community of giving the *sardars* a good hash." Sardar is a sobriquet for Sikh.

"But," he went on, "while Hindus may be a majority in Amritsar — they constitute 60 percent of a population of 700,000 — they are certainly in a minority in this region. If we Hindus act up, there is bound to be retaliation. There are bound to be Sikhs coming at us from outlying villages."

The possibility of such disturbances seems very much on the minds of the five head priests in the Golden Temple, the Panch Pyaras. On Sunday, they urged President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, to declare a "disturbed area" New Delhi and the neighboring states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, and to quickly to protect Sikhs from violence by non-Sikhs.

The five priests also exhorted Sikhs not to enthusiastically celebrate the birthday of the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, on Thursday, presumably on grounds that displays could attract violent attention from Hindus.

But among Amritsar's Hindus, there is continuing suspicion about just what the Panch Pyaras are up to.

"Why have they not condemned the assassination?" asked Vinod Gupta, a merchant. "What is this nonsense about the priests retracting their initial statement of mourning over Mrs. Gandhi's death? And they call themselves Indians?" Mr. Gupta's reference was to a development last week when a statement initially issued by the five priests mourning Mrs. Gandhi's death was subsequently denied by them.

Fueled by the agitation of local Hindus are reports that some local Sikhs have continued to celebrate the death of the Indian prime minister.

Mohan Chawla, a government employee, complained that "the Sikhs set off fireworks when Mrs. Gandhi died. And they expect us to be tolerant."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Health Officials Say 300,000 May Be Infected by AIDS

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government health officials say they are concerned that exposure to the AIDS virus is far more widespread than earlier suspected, and at least 300,000 people may have been unknowingly infected.

The future of this group, most of them homosexual men, is uncertain. But Dr. James Curran, head of the AIDS task force at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said that preliminary studies suggest that perhaps 10 percent may come down with the severe form of the deadly immunodeficiency disease, and twice as many more may become sick with milder symptoms.

There have been more than 6,600 victims in the United States of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Nearly half of them have died.

[AIDS is more widespread in West Germany than first thought and could kill 10,000 people in the next six years, leading virologists have told the magazine Der Spiegel. Reuters reported Monday from Bonn.]

The greatest risk still is in groups such as sexually active homosexual men, intravenous drug abusers, hemophiliacs, Haitians and their sexual partners. Officials concede that the problem is likely to get worse until researchers can translate recent dramatic scientific progress into effective new treatment and prevention.

The Centers for Disease Control's pessimistic new estimates about the magnitude of the AIDS problem are a result

of this progress. Identification of the AIDS virus led to a blood test that is revolutionizing the ability of scientists to study the disease.

However, until it helps scientists unravel the mysteries of AIDS, the test offers hope to some but brings potentially alarming news without immediate help to others.

A commercial version of the test is being used on humans. Five companies under government license are trying to develop quickly a large-scale test by early next year that could be used to screen the nation's blood supply for evidence of AIDS contamination.

AIDS does not appear to be spread casually, but only through intimate contact with body fluids, particularly through certain types of sexual contact, or through exposure to blood. Scientists still do not know enough about the disease to predict whether a person exposed to the AIDS virus will develop the disease.

A follow-up study of 6,800 homosexual men attending venereal disease clinics in San Francisco found that two-thirds had been infected with the virus. Of those that had been infected several years before, one-fourth developed symptoms of an illness that may sometimes precede AIDS, including swelling of the lymph nodes, extreme fatigue and weight loss.

Seven percent developed AIDS, in which viral destruction of white blood cells makes the victim more vulnerable to life-threatening infections and cancer.

Studies at the National Cancer Institute showed similar

trends, said Dr. William Blotter. But he cautioned that the disease pattern in homosexual men may not mirror other groups.

Dr. Curran said he believed, however, that there was enough evidence to suggest that the number of Americans exposed to AIDS is already "30 to 50 times as large as the number of cases that have been reported to date."

"It is likely that a substantial percent, from 5 to 20, will come down with AIDS," he said. "The best estimate is 10 percent" over the next five years.

Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services, who targeted AIDS as the nation's No. 1 public health problem, is more cautious. He said he considers such projections "unnecessarily alarmist" and added that he "would not be willing to make any predictions."

But Dr. Robert Gallo, the National Cancer Institute scientist who discovered the AIDS virus — Human T-Cell Leukemia Virus III, or HTLV-III — said he considers Dr. Curran's estimates conservative.

Yet Dr. Brandt concedes that "the epidemic won't be stopped dead in its tracks for another three to five years."

Germans Used New Test

Professor Meinrad Koch, head of virology at the federal Office of Health in West Berlin, told Der Spiegel that the West German findings were based on a new blood test for AIDS administered last month in 1,500 people. Reuters reported. "There is no cause for optimism," he added.

Ver, Others Summoned in Aquino Case

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — Government prosecutors Monday ordered Fabian C. Ver, the chief of staff of the Philippine armed forces, and 25 other persons to answer within 10 days to the charge of killing the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The announcement that subpoenas were being issued to the 26 persons was viewed as an indication that the government prosecutors were pursuing the case in earnest.

Opposition leaders have expressed doubts that the case against senior military officers including General Ver, a cousin and close friend of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, will be prosecuted impartially in the regular judicial system. Most of the judges and prosecutors have been appointed by Mr. Marcos during his 19 years as president.

The three members of the tribunal, which was set up by the ombudsman's office, issued their order after reviewing two reports released late last month by a citizens' panel that conducted an 11-month investigation of the assassination.

Four of the five members of the citizens panel found that Mr. Aquino was shot to death at Manila Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, in a conspiracy involving 26 persons including General Ver and two other generals. General Ver requested that he be temporarily relieved of his command.

In a separate report, the panel's chairman, Corazon J. Agrava, blamed the murder on a more limited plot of six soldiers and Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former chief of the aviation security command.

Manuel Herrera, head of the prosecutors' tribunal, said that there was "probable cause" to re-



General Fabian C. Ver

quire the 26 accused in the majority report of the citizens' board to answer the charges and offer witnesses, affidavits and other evidence supporting their defense.

The prosecutors, Mr. Herrera added in a statement released by the Philippine News Agency, had "arrived at the flogging giving weight to the Agrava board reports."

The majority report found that the 26 persons, including one civilian, were "inducted for premeditated killing" of Mr. Aquino and Mr. Rolando Galmay, who was said by the military to be the killer. He was in turn killed by soldiers just after Mr. Aquino was shot.

The action by the tribunal does not mean that charges will necessarily be filed against the 26 persons. But it does indicate that the government prosecutors have determined that those charges are worth investigating fully.

Marcos to Run Again

Mr. Marcos, 67, will run for another six-year term in 1987 because he is "very well and healthy enough," the information minister, Gregorio Cendana, said Monday, according to Agence France-Press.

INSIDE

■ **The West is to blame for international tension, the Soviet Union charged.** Page 2.

■ **The cabinet of Chile's president, Augusto Pinochet, resigned amid unrest.** Page 3.

■ **Lebanon and Israel agreed to open border withdrawal talks on Thursday.** Page 3.

■ **World political leaders are learning to live with increased security measures.** Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **Equitable Life Assurance Society has agreed to acquire Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., a securities firm.** Page 9.

■ **The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter.** Page 9.

■ **Final results and winners for president, vice president and 90-**

Sandinist Ortega's Lead Is Less Than Predicted

United Press International

MANAGUA — The presidential candidate of Nicaragua's Sandinist party, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, took a huge lead Monday in early returns of Sunday's national elections, but was running far short of the 80 percent predicted.

The Supreme Electoral Council estimated that 82 percent of Nicaragua's 1.55 million electorate voted Sunday in the first elections since the Sandinist Front overthrew President Anastasio Somoza in 1979 and established a leftist government.

Preliminary results showed that Mr. Ortega, who will be 39 on Nov. 11, was winning about 63 percent of the vote, below Sandinist forecasts of 80 percent.

Final results and winners for president, vice president and 90-

member Constituent Assembly were to be announced Wednesday. The elections were boycotted by Nicaragua's main opposition group, the Democratic Coordinator.

Some opposition leaders charged that government restrictions on campaigning and candidate qualifications made the electoral process unfair. The Sandinists accused the United States of pressuring the opposition to withdraw.

In Washington on Monday, the Reagan administration called the elections "an electoral farce." A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said the people of Nicaragua were not allowed to participate in a "free and fair election" because of the restrictions.

With 10 percent of the votes counted, the council said, Mr. Or-

tega, head of the three-man junta, had received 87,952 votes, to 14,767 for the Independent Liberal Party candidate, Virgilio Godoy. Mr. Godoy withdrew from the race two weeks ago, charging it would not be fair, but the Supreme Electoral Council ruled his name had to remain on the ballot.

In third place was the Democratic Conservative Party, with 14,463 votes. It and Mr. Godoy's party were the only opposition groups in the race after the withdrawal of the Democratic Coordinator in August.

The four other Marxist parties, all of which support the Sandinist system, split the rest of the vote, with the Popular Social Christian Party getting 7,157 votes; the Communist Party 1,866; the Socialist Party 1,749 and the Marxist-Lenin-

ist Popular Action Movement 1,201.

Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the Democratic Coordinator, said in Costa Rica that "the abstentions are considerable, above all in the provinces of Chinandega and some neighborhoods of Managua." Mr. Ortega said the abstentions were caused by transportation problems.

Rebel Escapes Assassination

A Nicaraguan guerrilla leader escaped assassination Sunday night, when a man threw a hand grenade into his car in the Costa Rican capital, San Jose, Reuters quoted police as saying Monday.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas, 44, head of the U.S.-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, was hospitalized with a minor shoulder wound.

Zia Is Optimistic After Talks With Gandhi

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said that talks with the new prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, had improved the atmosphere between the two countries, but that they produced no concrete steps toward normalization of relations.

"I am looking forward to a much better and more positive, fruitful and happy relationship between India and Pakistan in the future," General Zia said Sunday on his return from the cremation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

He added that Mr. Gandhi, in their meeting Sunday, was "categorical in saying it was in the interests of both India and Pakistan that we should have good relations."

General Zia said the issue of returning talks on a nonaggression pact had not been raised, but he said he "felt there was enough understanding and desire for the talks to be resumed" once India weathers the sectarian violence following

Mrs. Gandhi's assassination by two Sikh security guards.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan said the meeting with the new Indian leader had "defused tensions" between the two countries.

India has accused Pakistan of aiding members of the Sikh minority who have been pressing a campaign for autonomy in India's northwestern Punjab state. And there has been concern in New Delhi that Pakistan would try to take advantage of India's current unrest to avenge its defeats in the wars against India in 1965 and 1971.

Government officials here ridiculed the idea that Pakistan has aggressive intentions against its neighbor, which has overwhelming military superiority. They argue that General Zia has gone out of his way to reassure India following the assassination and visited New Delhi at some personal risk.

A government spokesman said it was the first time a Pakistani head of state had attended a state funeral in India.

Western diplomats also said they doubted that Pakistan was interested in capitalizing on the turmoil in India. "This is not the posture of a country on a war footing," a Western diplomat said. "The Pakistanis don't want war. They want to avoid anything that's provocative."

Government officials said the hope here was that the accession to power of Mr. Gandhi, who represents a generation that grew up after the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, would help the two countries put decades of animosity behind them.

They also said they hoped Mr. Gandhi would be more sympathetic to the West, particularly the United States, than his mother and distance himself from the Soviet Union.

More than 100,000 Soviet troops are in neighboring Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union has been accused in New Delhi recently of violating Pakistan's western border with air attacks on Afghan refugee concentrations.

General Zia said he appealed to Mr. Gandhi to resolve the two countries' problems through direct personal contact and had invited him to visit Pakistan.

Earlier, Mr. Gandhi indicated that he shared his slain mother's concerns about Pakistan when he complained to Secretary of State George P. Shultz about U.S. arms supplies to Islamabad and Pakistan's program of nuclear power.

General Zia said Mr. Gandhi did not raise these complaints during their meeting. The general said he brought back from the meeting "an abundance of good will."

Pakistan has denied any intention to produce nuclear weapons to match the capability of India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974.

An Indian diplomat here said it would take more than expressions of sentiment to improve relations between the two countries. He said India wanted Pakistan to take steps to remove "infiltrants" in the relationship.

He said these included Pakistan's failure to try to extradite to India 14 Sikh hijackers held here after commandeering two internal Indian flights to Pakistan, as well as alleged Pakistani arms-smuggling to Sikhs in the Punjab and

training of Sikh "terrorists" in Pakistan.

Pakistani officials have denied any involvement in the alleged arms-smuggling and training.

Asked if Mrs. Peters might appear before the Western press at a news conference, he said, "That's up to her. No one's really going to force her."

There has been no further word in the Soviet press about Mrs. Peters' return since the brief announcement Friday. Her return was bound to be seen as a propaganda coup for the Kremlin, which has been stung by repeated defections to the West.

On Friday, the day of the announcement of her return, the youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda printed an article about life in the West for defectors.

It told the story of a returning young defector who had found himself poor and neglected and at the mercy of Western intelligence agencies. "The road back was long and difficult, like any road to the correcting of one's mistakes. But our humane government found it possible to receive back the straying person."

There had been speculation that the Politburo member might be in political difficulty, but a giant photograph of Mr. Gorbachev, 53, was posted next to that of Mr. Chernenko near the Kremlin in advance of Wednesday's celebrations.

Gorbachev's position indicates he is still second in command and rules out any theories that he has been eclipsed, a Western diplomat said.



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

training of Sikh "terrorists" in Pakistan.

Pakistani officials have denied any involvement in the alleged arms-smuggling and training.

Chernenko Blames West For Tension In Relations

United Press International

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko assailed the United States on Monday, vowing that the Soviet Union would never allow the United States to gain military superiority.

"If the world situation causes worry, responsibility for this is borne fully and entirely by the imperialist reactionary forces led by the U.S.A.," the Soviet leader told a meeting of Communist youth groups.

He blamed Washington for the arms race and conflicts around the world.

"It is the U.S.A. and its allies that have set themselves the insane goal of achieving military superiority over socialist countries," Mr. Chernenko said.

"Naturally, we cannot allow this to happen," he said. "And we shall not allow it."

Much of his speech was devoted to calling for strong leadership by youth groups to ensure that the next generation contributes to building the Communist society.

Mr. Chernenko warned the youth leaders of an "exceptionally complex international situation, saying, 'The very life on Earth is in jeopardy.'"

His speech contained nothing new and came as the Soviet Union prepared for its annual military parade through Red Square on Wednesday.

Portraits of the Soviet leadership erected Monday appeared to confirm Mikhail S. Gorbachev's position as the second-ranking official in the Kremlin, Reuters reported from Moscow.

There had been speculation that the Politburo member might be in political difficulty, but a giant photograph of Mr. Gorbachev, 53, was posted next to that of Mr. Chernenko near the Kremlin in advance of Wednesday's celebrations.

Gorbachev's position indicates he is still second in command and rules out any theories that he has been eclipsed, a Western diplomat said.

WORLD BRIEFS

New Arrest Made in Popieluszko Case

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland announced Monday the formal arrest of a fourth officer in the secret police on charges of involvement in the murder of pro-Solidarity priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, amid fresh reports that he was beaten and tortured before his death.

An Interior Ministry statement said Poland's prosecutor general had arrested and charged Colonel Adam Pietruszka with involvement in Father Popieluszko's murder and kidnapping Oct. 19. Colonel Pietruszka was said to be the deputy director of an unnamed Interior Ministry department.

The statement said the prosecutor had not found sufficient grounds to arrest another secret policeman, named only as Lieutenant Colonel Leszek W, but added that investigations into his case would continue. A secret police captain and two lieutenants were arrested shortly after the abduction.

A dissident, Jan Jozef Lipiecki, Monday backed up reports that Father Popieluszko was beaten and tortured before his death and said the Catholic church had decided against releasing the findings of an autopsy because of their "terrifying" content. "It was reliably told the results are horrifying because of the general state of mutilation of the body," he said. "Even the medical description is terrifying."

Irish Court Freezes Miners' Assets

LONDON (AP) — An Irish court froze £2,785,000 (\$3.48 million) in assets belonging to Britain's striking miners Monday.

The money was apparently shifted to Ireland by the National Union of Mineworkers to sidestep a British High Court order to seize all its funds after the miners' refusal to pay a £200,000 fine for contempt of court. Price Waterhouse, the London accountants assigned to sequester the union's assets, said Monday that the union deposits had been traced to a Dublin bank and ordered temporarily frozen Sunday by an Irish High Court judge, Donal Barrington.

The state-owned British National Coal Board also reported Monday that 802 miners broke ranks and went to work for the first time, the largest number in a single day since the strike began in March.

Napalm Victim Gets Hanoi Film Role

BANGKOK — Dang Kim Phuc, who was the subject of a haunting, world-famous photograph from the Vietnam War, will have a principal role in a Vietnamese film entitled "A Song for You," the Vietnam News Agency said Monday.

As a 9-year-old girl in 1972, she was photographed fleeing naked down a highway after a misdirected napalm bomb attack destroyed her house and seared the length of her body.

The agency said the young woman was in Hanoi receiving treatment for an allergy stemming from the napalm burns. She recently returned from West Germany where she was treated for intense, recurring pain from the burns. She hopes to study foreign languages but her earlier dream of becoming a doctor has been shattered because of her health.

Israeli Wage and Price Freeze Begins

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government's new economic recovery plan went into effect Monday and was greeted with confusion and skepticism by Israelis.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai has predicted the wage and price freeze will be the "turning point" for Israel's eroding economy and forecast that monthly inflation would drop to 10 percent next January, as compared with 21.4 percent in September. But private economists predicted the plan could collapse before its three-month expiration date.

The so-called "package deal," agreed on after a month of haggling among representatives of the government, the Histadrut trade union federation, and manufacturers — was signed Monday at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem. It froze all prices, wages and taxes at last Friday's level in an effort to stem inflation, which was running at an annual rate of 800 percent.

European Security Meeting to Resume

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The 35-nation Conference on European Security and Disarmament was due to resume its fourth session Tuesday, with Western delegates hoping for an end to 10 months of deadlock and for progress toward reducing the risk of war.

Progress at the conference, an offshoot of 1975 Helsinki agreements on security, has been hampered by a sour East-West climate. Western delegates have noted a Soviet unwillingness to make concessions that could help to re-elect President Ronald Reagan, and some representatives of North Atlantic Treaty Organization and neutral countries said they hoped for an improvement in East-West relations after the U.S. presidential campaign.

Foremost this week centers on a proposal by neutral Finland on a framework to set up working groups to consider NATO and Warsaw pact proposals in detail. Serious negotiation cannot begin until such groups are established, delegates say.

For the Record

A typhoon struck the central Philippines on Monday with 128-mph (207-kph) winds that triggered floods, knocked down power and communications lines and destroyed houses. Two months ago, another typhoon killed 1,026 people with winds of 143 mph.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, 81, was admitted to the cardiology department of a Tunis hospital Monday, the government announced. (Reuters)

A fire Monday in central Venice heavily damaged two buildings dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. The blaze, which was blamed on a short circuit, broke out in the older structure and quickly spread to the adjoining building. Officials said both buildings were gutted and estimated damage at more than \$3 million. No injuries were reported. (AP)

Chancellor Fred Storz of Austria arrived Monday in East Berlin for two days of talks with Erich Honecker, the East German leader. (UPI)

Philip Jennings was elected Monday as president of the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament, to replace Rainer Barzel, who resigned in a widening corruption scandal. Mr. Jennings appealed for restoration of the trust in West German politics he said was lost through the so-called Flick affair, which has forced Mr. Barzel and Otto Lambdorff, the former economics minister, to resign. (AP)

Correction

In a special report on Arts and Antiques published Nov. 3, the International Herald Tribune incorrectly listed the address of the Navin Kumar Gallery. The correct address is 967 Madison Ave., New York.

Britons, in Survey, Report Europe's Highest Crime Rate

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Gallup Poll on crime published Monday said that British respondents reported more crime than those in any of 13 other countries in Europe, and that the amount of crime reported in Britain followed only that of Colombia, Brazil and South Africa in a world ranking.

The survey, commissioned by a British newspaper, The Daily Telegraph, asked respondents about break-ins, robberies from themselves or family members, and personal assaults during the past five years.

France led Western Europe in house burglaries, with 17 percent; Holland had the most robberies, 30 percent; and Spain the most assaults, 6 percent.

However, Britain ranked second in each of the three categories and led Europe's overall crime ranking, the poll showed.

It said 16 percent of Britons

polled said that their homes had been broken into, 25 percent reported a family member had been robbed and 5 percent had been assaulted.

In a survey of nine other countries worldwide, Colombians reported the most crime: burglary 33 percent, robbery 49 percent and personal assault 16 percent. In Brazil, the corresponding figures were 19 percent, 34 percent and 7 percent; among whites in South Africa they were 17 percent, 29 percent and 4 percent.

However, the percentages reported in Britain were higher than those for Canada, Uruguay, Turkey, Korea and Japan and for the United States, where 14 percent reported burglary, 16 percent a robbery and 2 percent an assault.

The poll, taken in August and September, involved interviews with nationally representative groups of about 1,000 people in each country.

Sikhs Angry Over Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

take this lying down? They expect communal harmony after this?"

Satinder Singh, an Amritsar businessman, told a visitor, "These are not things that most Sikhs are proud of. I would be dishonest if I said that Sikhs are generally sad about Mrs. Gandhi's departure. She was not seen around here as a friend. But the death of anyone, especially an unarmed, old woman, should never be the cause for rejoicing."

Mr. Singh's neighbor, a Hindu entrepreneur named Satish Ramchand, spoke of the traditional good will between Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab, a state of about 20 million people of whom close to 51 percent are Sikhs.

"What is happening now is a deep division between our communities," he said. "The harmony between us is a thing of the past, and the past cannot be recaptured. And, with the death toll building up everywhere else, isn't it a matter of time before something terrible hits us here or in the Punjab?"

Craxi and Mitterrand to Meet

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy will pay a working visit to Paris on Friday at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand, Mr. Craxi's office announced Monday.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT?

Stalin's Daughter May Write Again

She's Now Visiting Friends, a Soviet Journalist Says

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet journalist with good official contacts said Sunday that he believed that Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Peters, was spending her first days here after 17 years in the West seeing friends and relatives.

He said she was likely to "try to write" about her experiences as a defector in the West.

The source said he had not seen Mrs. Peters, and he would not give the sources of his information.

He said Mrs. Peters, 58, would probably be given an apartment in Moscow and that she was eligible for a Soviet pension.

The Soviet Union announced Friday that Mrs. Peters, Stalin's only surviving child, had returned to the Soviet Union and that her citizenship had been reinstated.

The Soviet Union stripped her of her citizenship in 1969, two years after she defected while visiting India.

The announcement also said citizenship had been conferred on her 13-year-old daughter, Olga Peters, whose father, William Wesley Peters, an American architect, was married to Mrs. Peters for 22 months. The daughter is an American citizen by birth.

The Soviet source, who has often been used by the government to pass on information that is not officially announced, said it was possible that Mrs. Peters was at a country home outside Moscow that she had remained in the family.

Her two children by earlier mar-

South Africans Step Up Boycotts

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of thousands of black South Africans boycotted work and school Monday in the Transvaal, and two persons were reported killed in isolated incidents of violence. One of the victims was a black policeman.

Police conducted heavy patrols in black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria, where South Africa's industry is concentrated.

Vincent Bunt, manpower secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, estimated that 40 percent of the black workers in the region joined the boycott. He said the strike showed "unprecedented variation, by industry and by area," but was generally far more successful than some previous boycotts.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

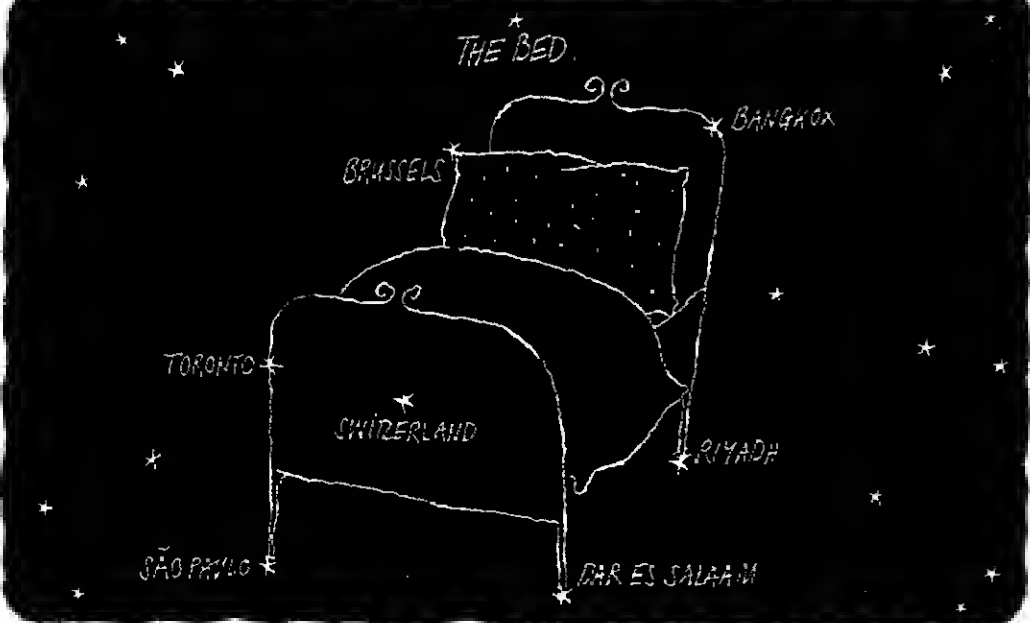
A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Black townships across South Africa erupted in rioting in August and September after complaints about detention of black leaders, increases in rents and transport fares and conditions in black schools. Between 80 and 150 persons were killed in the disorders.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

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Pinochet Aides Resign After Guerrilla Attacks, Week of Protest in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Augusto Pinochet's cabinet resigned Monday after a series of guerrilla attacks in which 14 persons were killed and a week of political protests against his 11-year-old military government.

Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the interior minister, was the first to resign, claiming that terrorist violence and the Roman Catholic Church had made it impossible to continue his task of moving Chile toward democracy.

[Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, secretary-general of government, announced the resignations after a short cabinet meeting at the presidential palace. The Associated Press reported.]

[He said the actions had been taken "because of the times the country is going through, so that the president can take whatever decisions he believes necessary."]

The resignations came hours after gunmen in a pickup truck fired on a police station with machine-gun fire and threw hand grenades, killing two officers and injuring three others.

It was the second attack on police in three days by guerrillas. Four not police died and 12 were seriously injured Friday when a remote-control bomb exploded un-



Augusto Pinochet

Mr. Jarpa said the last straw was a meeting held last week in Rome by 12 Chilean bishops with 150 representatives of Chilean exiles.

"We really cannot continue receiving a tremendous terrorist offensive from one side and have the bishops joining the communists on the other," Mr. Jarpa said.

He said that the position of the Catholic Church, which has played an important role in defending human rights in Chile during the past decade, was an obstacle to his project for a political transition.

News reports Monday stated that about 300 persons had been arrested in door-to-door searches for suspects in Friday's bomb attack.

There have been several other bomb attacks in the past few weeks.

Chinese in U.S. Fear Taiwan Vengeance

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The killing of a Chinese writer in San Francisco shortly after he arranged to publish a critical biography of President Chiang Ching-kuo of Taiwan has stirred fear among Chinese intellectuals in the United States that they may be in danger.

It has really terrified a lot of Chinese, said a Chinese scholar at the University of California at Berkeley who was a close friend of the victim, Henry Liu. "Some people were too scared to come to Henry's funeral. Some think they are next on the list."

The scholar asked that his name not be used because his wife was worried about his safety.

A spokesman for Taiwan's unofficial diplomatic mission in the United States, the Coordinating Council for North American Af-

fairs, denied any involvement in the Liu killing by Nationalist Chi-

Mr. Liu, who was 52, was shot and killed in the garage of his home in a San Francisco suburb the morning of Oct. 15, and it is believed the assassins were two Asians wearing hooded sweat-shirts.

Mr. Liu had just returned from China, where he met with senior Communist officials and signed a contract for publication of the book, according to Robert Lee, a businessman who was a friend of Mr. Liu.

Many of Mr. Liu's friends in San Francisco's Chinese community believe the shooting was a political assassination carried out by agents of the Taiwan government.

"I've tried to be very logical and fair about this even though I'm

angry," Mr. Lee said. "But the only conclusion you can come to is that it was the KMT," he added, referring to the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Chinese ruling party.

"They either wanted to punish Henry for his writings or scare the Chinese community," he said.

In the past, Mr. Lee said, the Chinese community in the United States was heavily pro-Nationalist. But since relations between the United States and China were normalized in 1979 and living conditions in China gradually improved in recent years, there has been growing support for Beijing.

One reason for the new fear, Chinese in the United States say, is that they believe the Nationalist Chinese have been involved in other unsolved murders of dissidents in the past few years.

In 1980, the mother and daughter of an imprisoned Taiwan legis-

lator were stabbed to death in their Taiwan home while it was under police guard. In 1982, an outspoken Taiwan scholar teaching at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, made a trip to Taipei and was found dead after a long interrogation by the security police there.

The anxiety has been aggravated by a belief among many Chinese that the Nationalists have an extensive intelligence network in the United States, especially on college campuses.

Michael G. Scott, a police detective in Daly City, California, where Mr. Liu lived, said the police had "no information to either confirm or deny" that it was a political killing. He said police had ruled out robbery as a motive because nothing was taken.

But he said vendetta or extortion had not been ruled out.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Abortion Groups, Foes Spend Equally

NEW YORK (NYT) — Opponents of abortion, competing for influence on one of the most volatile issues in this campaign year, boast eight times the number of political action committees that have been organized by those who want to keep abortion legal.

But in spending, the political action committees on both sides of the issue are running about even. The 57 committees against abortion have spent \$847,992, according to the Federal Election Commission, with \$164,824 of that going to 85 Republicans running for federal office. On the other side, seven committees have spent \$527,790, including \$192,404 to 97 Democratic candidates.

Reagan Pledge Halts Activist's Fast

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has agreed to renovate a squalid 800-bed shelter for the homeless in downtown Washington run by the Community for Creative Nonviolence, ending a 51-day hunger strike by Mitch Snyder, the group's leader.

Mr. Snyder, 41, who had threatened to starve himself to death unless the administration agreed to spend \$5 million to repair the shelter, lost more than 60 pounds (27 kilograms) during the fast.

He was rushed to Howard University Hospital by ambulance Sunday shortly after a telephone call from Margaret M. Heckler, secretary for Health and Human Services, informed him that President Ronald Reagan had personally approved the renovation agreement. Mrs. Heckler's statement stopped short of promising Mr. Snyder the \$5 million.

Reagan Is a Man of Few Promises

WASHINGTON (AP) — By the count of the Republican National Committee, President Ronald Reagan made 147 campaign promises in 1980 and kept more than 100 during his first year in office. This time around he has made hardly any.

For months Mr. Reagan's only campaign pledge was to simplify the federal income tax system. Just after the first presidential debate, he promised never to cut Social Security benefits. More generally, he says he will not raise taxes, and he promises a "great national renewal" and an "opportunity society."

In 1980, Mr. Reagan pledged to balance the budget by 1983, a goal he no longer even talks about, and to effect an across-the-board cut in individual income taxes, which was phased in beginning his first year in office.

Notes From the Campaign Trail

Attorney General William French Smith ordered 358 federal observers stationed at polling places in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina to prevent racial discrimination. A Justice Department spokesman said it was the first time since the Voting Rights Act passed in 1965 that observers had been sent into North Carolina for a presidential election. (AP)

Ralph Nader waged \$10,000 Monday that President Ronald Reagan, if re-elected, would raise taxes before his second four-year term is completed. Mr. Nader made the bet with Lewis Lehman, head of Citizens for America Political Action Committee, during a CBS news program. (UPI)

Arizona is expected to become the fifth state in the United States to assume the task of setting hospital rates, as a campaign pitting the hospital industry against a coalition of employers and senior-citizen groups is decided by voters Tuesday. (LAT)

Anti-Semitism Arouses Solidarity Among Faiths in New Jersey Town

MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP, New Jersey — As a crowd huddled under gray skies, Rabbi Ira J. Rothstein began scrubbing to erase the swastikas and other anti-Semitic graffiti from a wall of the Beth Shalom Synagogue.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the rabbi, the Reverend Robert Wozniak, pastor of St. Robert Bellarmine Roman Catholic Church here, said, "I'm happy it's getting off — I only wish we could erase it from people's hearts as easily."

Rabbi Rothstein told the crowd of 1,000 "Eighteen days ago we saw the face of ignorance, intolerance and anti-Semitism. To those individuals, I say, 'Stand here on this platform and look out on this sea of faces and feel the good will, compassion and support which just emanates from everyone.'"

The religious leaders and Governor Thomas Kean were among the more than 1,000 people of different faiths who gathered Sunday to show support for the synagogue where, just two weeks after its completion, vandals scrawled anti-Semitic slogans on the walls and crashed a tractor through one side.

Three local youths have been arrested in the case and charged on Oct. 18 with defacement and damage of religious property. But religious leaders here felt that a response by the community as a whole was needed. And so they organized Interfaith Solidarity Day, a rally at the high school football field in this central New Jersey community and the public washing away of the graffiti.



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READY FOR BLASTOFF — Commander Frederick Hauck, left, speaks to the press as five astronauts gathered at Kennedy Space Center in Florida for Wednesday's space shuttle flight. Looking on are David Walker, the pilot, Joseph Allen, Anna Fisher and Dale Gardner. They will try to retrieve two communications satellites that went awry.

Lebanon, Israel Agree to Start Talks On Pullout; Karami to Name Panel

BEIRUT — Lebanon and Israel have agreed on Thursday as the new date for starting negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal, officials said Monday.

They said the Foreign Ministry had discussed the new date with United Nations officials, who are overseeing the talks. The talks, which had been scheduled to open Monday, are to take place at the UN headquarters in southern Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Sunday he had delayed the talks because the absence of several cabinet ministers prevented the appointment of delegates to the session. Mr. Karami said he hoped to convene the cabinet on Wednesday to name Lebanon's six-member military negotiating team.

The absent ministers included Walid Jumblatt and Nabih Berri, both Moslems, who were meeting outside of Beirut over the weekend.

A Druze Moslem radio station said Monday that Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblatt had agreed to resist Israel's demand that the South

Lebanon Army, a Christian militia armed by the Israelis, control security along its northern border.

Mr. Jumblatt and Mr. Berri said the road from Beirut to the south would be open to the Lebanese Army but they rejected proposals to deploy army troops in Moslem-held mountains southeast of Beirut, the radio reported.

Victories by the Syrian-backed Moslem militias over the Lebanese Army earlier this year led President Amin Gemayel to cancel a 1983 troop-withdrawal accord with Israel.

Moslem leaders opposed what they saw as political, diplomatic and economic concessions in the 1983 agreement. They are demanding assurances that Israel will not achieve similar concessions in new negotiations.

Tishrin, a Syrian newspaper, Monday quoted Sheikh Mohamad Mahdi Shamseddin, a leader of Lebanon's 900,000-member Shiite Moslem community, as saying that if Israel gained too many concessions in the talks, "We shall resist them."

He was quoted as saying, "The war has not ended and the aggressor should not be rewarded or impose any conditions."

U.S. Envoy Briefs Hussein

Richard W. Murphy, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, briefed King Hussein of Jordan on Monday on the Lebanon-Israeli troop-withdrawal talks, according to United Press International.

A Jordanian spokesman said that Mr. Murphy "briefed his majesty on current efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the results of his talks in Beirut, Damascus and Tel Aviv on this issue."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Amman closed Monday for two days following threats by Islamic Jihad terrorists to attack U.S. targets in the Middle East during the U.S. presidential elections.

Sources said the closure had been ordered by Paul H. Bocker, the U.S. ambassador. Security measures at the embassy have been increased over the past three weeks.

Cairo Court Says Prisoners Tortured

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt's Supreme Court has accused the security forces of having tortured more than half of the 281 Moslem fundamentalists whose protracted trial on charges of sedition and murder ended a month ago.

The accusation by the court, regarded here as highly unusual, appeared in the Saturday issue of Al-Ahram, the Arabic daily, which published portions of the court's 677-page report on the trial.

Al-Ahram said that the report called for an inquiry to identify individuals responsible for the torture.

"Contrary to the Middle Ages," Al-Ahram quoted the report as stating, "torture to extract confessions is unacceptable in modern times."

(In Sept. 30, the court gave sentences that were considered lenient to many and acquitted more than half of the Moslem fundamentalists who, in this case, were accused of murder, attempted murder and attempting to overthrow the government.)

The men were among about 4,000 suspects arrested in 1981 after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat and subsequent riots in the central Egyptian town of Asyut. Eighty-seven persons were killed and more than 150 injured in the riots.

The court sentenced 16 persons to life imprisonment at hard labor and 91 others to terms of between two and 15 years. It acquitted 174. Initially, 302 people and been accused in the case, but two died before the trial and 19 were never captured.

After the two-year trial ended, the Egyptian press was filled with speculation about why the sentences had been so lenient; the state prosecutor had demanded the death penalty for nearly all of the accused.

Al-Ahram's account of the court's report suggested that the court had been lenient partly because of the torture.

"It is established beyond doubt that security authorities subjected the majority of the defendants to physical abuse, causing serious injuries, some of whom required treatment in hospitals," the newspaper quoted the court document as saying.

The document accused the security police of having tortured Omar Abdel Rahman, the spiritual leader of the fundamentalists. He was among those acquitted.

"It has been proven to the court that his will was not free and his statements were affected by torture," the account said.

The court report also accused the security police of incompetence in failing to detect the existence of the extremist group, Al Jihad, when it was established in 1980. Several of its members were convicted of taking part in Sadat's murder and were executed.

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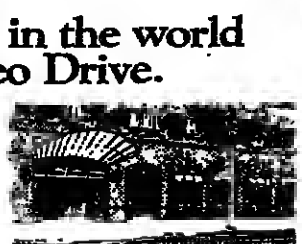
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The Real Oil-Price Drama

Despite some supposedly maverick behavior, recent developments in the world oil market are less than dramatic. They do not herald a continuing fall in the oil price. Nor do they signal the breakup of OPEC.

Norway, not generally known as a maverick, and later Britain and debt-strapped Nigeria cut the official price for their oil by about 5 percent. The main OPEC producers have responded by planning cuts in their own output to force the price back up again — the traditional response of a cartel.

If this succeeds, the mavericks will probably restore their official prices to the apparently magic level from which they cut them. It would have been odd if they had responded otherwise. They have gained an important trick against their competitors.

It might have been nice to see a real cut in the oil price. It would have helped oil-importing countries to reduce their inflation rates. It would also have helped the developing countries to face up to their debts.

But the price cut was not much more than recognition of what had already happened to prices on the market. And it was less than would have been needed to offset the increased oil bills that most countries have been faced with recently as the result of the rise of the dollar. (Since oil is priced in dollars, a rise in the dollar against other currencies raises importers' oil bills.) Recent events mean neither a windfall for importers nor a catastrophe for producers.

There has been no breakthrough in importers' efforts to free themselves from overdependence on Gulf oil. Alternative sources are not yet so large as to undercut the dominant position of the cartel. What has happened has not reflected a significant fall in demand, but simply a mismatch in OPEC's pricing structure between light and heavy oil. Nothing is less dramatic.

But underneath, an important drama is evolving. In 10 years the world has twice seen the disastrous effects that overdependence on Middle East oil can have on jobs, living standards and, indeed, the war against starvation. Some progress to greater independence has been made. In 1974, OPEC produced two-thirds of the non-Communist world's oil supply. The proportion is now approaching one-third. The world is also using its oil far more economically, and diversifying its energy sources.

But an important reason for the weakening of OPEC's stranglehold has been the world recession. Stagnant activity reduces the demand for oil. It would be foolish to rely on this indefinitely. And it would be singularly foolish to ignore the dangers of yet another politically motivated interruption of the oil flow from the Gulf.

The world energy situation is still on a knife-edge. Future prosperity will depend on continued efforts to increase alternative supplies of energy and to economize on its use. And this is where one gets back to the price of oil. The world has learned the extent to which energy prices influence behavior. High oil prices cut waste, encourage new oil producers and help switch demand to other forms of energy. Lower prices bring back the gas-guzzler and discourage the prospector and the producer.

This is why an important fall in the price of oil could be welcomed only in the very short term. If it started to happen, governments would have to take difficult political decisions to arrest it. They might have to raise taxes on energy use and further subsidize their own energy producers. Neither course wins votes, and it is against this unpleasant backdrop that the drama would have to be played.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Press And Other Losers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Among the losers in this presidential election campaign you will have to include the noisy scribbles of the press. Not since the days of H.L. Mencken have so many reporters written so much or so well about the shortcomings of the president and influenced so few voters.

President Reagan beat the newspapers by ignoring them. From his nomination in Dallas to election weekend he did not hold a single national news conference. He gave one or two interviews to sympathetic writers and allowed a few small-time high school and college audiences to toss him a few questions, but he dismissed the White House press corps with a wave and a smile.

In a switch from Thomas Jefferson's famous remark, he said in effect: "Were it left to me to decide whether we have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to choose television every time."

Some editorial writers and columnists and most Washington reporters were on to his evasive tactics, easy cheerfulness and unsteady grasp of the facts. They did not hesitate to point out his deficits, personal and fiscal, condemn his windy theorizing, and mock his zigzag contortions, but he had the photographers and television cameras for allies and proved that one picture on the nightly news can be worth a million words.

Was his advanced age an issue? He disproved it by bouncing up to the stage like a gymnast. Did he promise to balance the budget in his first term but wind up with the deepest recession in 40 years? It was all the fault of Congress, which would not pass his program or pass a constitutional

amendment to balance the budget. What about those huge deficits? Just wait, he says, we'll grow our way out of them, which is like hoping to grow your way out of cancer.

So what? Nothing in the Constitution requires the president to hold press conferences or debate his opponent. If he wants to mobilize the preachers and turn their churches into political registration booths, nothing can stop him.

His political and advertising managers can do anything they like within the law and are protected by executive privilege from giving an account of their activities to Congress or anybody else. Increasingly the government is run by an army of unelected political appointees.

As a technique for winning elections, this is as easy as playing tennis with the net down. And since winning is everything these days, you can't blame the president for trying. What is wrong with this is not that it cheats the press but that it cheats the people,

and the surprising thing is that the press complains so little and the people not at all.

That quotation from Jefferson starts this way: "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right." But this is just what modern presidential campaigns do not do. The danger is that Mr. Reagan's artful dodging is so successful it is likely to set a precedent for more such shenanigans.

It was only in the debates that the people had an opportunity to form an opinion about the statements of the president and Walter Mondale together. The rest of the time the candidates were like ships passing in the night, broadcasting whatever charges they liked without fear of immediate challenge or contradiction.

In the present mood of the country, most people could not care less. The president is telling them what they like to hear, and the papers are raising questions and doubts about



Israelis Look for An Exit

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — "We are through with delusions in Lebanon," said those words Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin signifies a profound Israeli change of policy. The new national unity government has totally abandoned the far-reaching political goals of Israel's Lebanese war.

The 1982 invasion was intended by its designer — Ariel Sharon, then defense minister — to force the signing of a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel, firmly place the rightist Christian Phalange in power in a strong Lebanese government and get Syrian forces out of the country. Reality today is further than ever from those objectives.

"I've never believed that these goals were attainable by the means of force," Mr. Rabin said in a conversation the other day.

"I didn't believe that you could be the policeman of Lebanon," he said who will be what in Lebanon. Israel should not aspire — not only morally but first and foremost practically — to go to war, to initiate one, on the assumption that we can go to another country, capture its capital and then dictate a political solution."

Mr. Rabin is known as a hawkish figure in the Labor alignment, so his comment on the limits of military force was significant. But it was more than historical. It reflected the government's determination to get out of the trap Lebanon has proved to be. So far the war has cost Israel \$3.5 billion and the lives of 600 soldiers. And the torment goes on.

More than 15,000 Israeli soldiers are still in Lebanon. The occupation costs this economically stricken country \$1 million a day. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been expelled from Lebanon, but more dangerous Israeli emotions have been aroused among the dominant Shiite population of the south.

To get out of the disaster, the new government sharply cut back Israel's conditions for withdrawal. It dropped the demand that Syrian forces leave at the same time — or at any time. Israel's only objective now is to prevent guerrilla operations from southern Lebanon against its northern territory. It wants an agreement with Lebanon that the separate Israeli-supported South Lebanese Army and the United Nations force take over the areas it evacuates. And it wants an implicit understanding from Syria that its forces will not move south in Lebanon and that it will not allow terrorists to infiltrate.

The big question is why the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, should agree to any terms. At the top levels of the Israeli government there is a sense of realism about the difficulty of getting any Syrian cooperation. But officials say there may be reasons for Mr. Assad to play. They mention four:

1. Participating, however indirectly, in the process leading to Israeli withdrawal would make Syria appear as master of the situation.

2. If there were agreement, Israel would pull out its forces in the eastern part of the occupied area that directly threaten Damascus.

3. An end to confrontation in Lebanon would give Syria a freer hand to apply pressure elsewhere, for instance on Jordan.

4. Mr. Assad may be concerned about the growth of Shiite fanaticism, reasoning that the phenomenon may not be confined to southern Lebanon, and he might therefore like to see an early end to the Israeli presence that provokes it.

When the Lebanese government agreed to send a military team to meet one from Israel under UN auspices, Israeli officials saw a hopeful sign — one that could not have come without Syria's approval. On the other hand, the Syrian first vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, said last week that Syria would not "give any guarantees or commitments to the Israelis or anyone else."

Top Israeli officials say they will not pull out of Lebanon without, at a minimum, assurances of security for the country's northern towns. But suppose those assurances are not attainable? How long will the public stand for the draining occupation?

When Ariel Sharon objected to part of the present negotiating plan, a man at the funeral of the 600th soldier killed in Lebanon said — on Israeli television — "Arik Sharon, where do you get the chutzpah to tell us with whom to negotiate? ... Do you like funerals every day?"

The New York Times

Those Creeping Brackets

Which way will taxes go next year? Up, says Walter Mondale. Not while I'm here, says President Reagan. Whatever the eventual outcome of this debate, the first thing taxes will do next year under a scheme called "indexation" is to go down. This change in the tax code is so substantial — a \$9.4-billion cut in the first full year's revenues — that some politicians, including Mr. Mondale, are already talking about putting it off. They are wrong.

Indexation means that the rates of tax on personal income will be adjusted after every inflationary year to compensate for that inflation. Until now, most taxpayers whose income increased at the same pace as prices were nonetheless pushed into higher tax brackets. That is called "bracket creep." It has been a disguised tax increase year after year for all except taxpayers already in the highest bracket. But under indexation, if the Consumer Price Index rises from one September to the next, as it did by 4.1 percent this year, the personal exemption and also the dividing line between every bracket will be raised accordingly for the following year's taxes.

Here is how it works for 1985: First, the standard deduction — or "zero bracket" — rises 4.1 percent for everyone. The \$2,300 deduction for a single person becomes \$2,390; the \$3,400 deduction for married couples becomes \$3,540. Next, the personal exemption, also untaxed, increases by \$40 for each family member, to \$1,040. And the cutoff between brackets is raised. For example, the marginal tax rate for a married couple with \$45,800 of

taxable income this year is 38 percent. Next year, it will not reach the 38-percent bracket until taxable income exceeds \$47,670. Such a couple, with a total income of about \$60,000, stands to save nearly \$300 from indexation.

The pressure of indexation arose in the years of double-digit inflation and was inserted into the Reagan administration's big 1981 tax-reduction bill. Though President Reagan now makes it sound like his idea, it was born in Congress, just as were most of the recent proposals to repeal, modify or postpone it. Sensing that they will soon have to raise taxes to reduce the budget deficit, some legislators prefer taking away a reduction not yet in effect over voting a larger increase later.

Mr. Mondale insists he favors the principle but begs that the dollars not be lost now. He would index fully in the lower brackets but only partly in the higher ones.

For a lot of people the savings look small. A family of four with a \$20,000 income stands to save less than \$40 next year. But if inflation continues at its present moderated rate, the savings would grow each year. In 1989, that family would save more than \$250, and if inflation accelerates it would save even more.

The deficit problem cannot be addressed without raising taxes, and the sooner the better. But let Congress vote the increases in broad daylight — just as it so happily votes tax cuts. Let it quit relying on "bracket creep." Indexation is the fairest tax reform in many years. To tamper with it is to betray a trust.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Spreading The Word, CIA-Style

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Interesting that CIA manual for Nicaragua "contras," but not simply because of a few incoherent references to "neutralizing" Sandinista officials and "creating revolutionary" martyrs for the counterrevolution.

When you read the manual you find that it is not chiefly about killing people. It is chiefly about gaining political allegiance, specifically, about armed guerrillas gaining the political allegiance of the local people without violence or explicit threats.

Internal evidence, I found, fully supports the official story that the manual, "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," was prepared not as guidance for "contra" killers but as a restraint on killers.

The abiding tone of the manual is not so much sinister as wacky. Guerrillas are told to smile, to use simple words and to keep their remarks "short and concise." A guerrilla "should be able to give 5 or 10 logical reasons why, for example, a peasant should give him cloth, needle and thread."

"Principles of psychology" and "principles of political science" are invoked. Recruiting, it is said, "only requires a basic knowledge of the Socratic dialogue."

An appendix instructs the upwardly mobile guerrilla how to sharpen his oratory. The would-be Demosthenes is told to smile, to use simple words and to keep their remarks "short and concise." A guerrilla "should be able to give 5 or 10 logical reasons why, for example, a peasant should give him cloth, needle and thread."

It is not all that bad, but the manual is full of the kind of manipulative, political advice that the American political parties act on in their approach to the electorate. For the practice of politics has long since become routinized, broken into parts and in some cases automated — a process tending to put its separate elements into the hands of technicians and technicians are not much interested in the moral value of their work.

The key difference is that American politics must operate more or less in the spotlight, or in the expectation that a spotlight sooner or later will fall on even the most secret campaign activity, whereas the Reagan intervention in Nicaragua was undertaken in the hope it could be kept secret.

We are the pre-eminent country of free enterprise and, we like to think, the pre-eminent democracy. The application of the techniques of the commercial marketplace to the political arena is one of our distinctive contributions to global political culture, and most of the time we need not apologize a whit for it.

As for writing it down in a manual, what could be more American? Alexis de Tocqueville observed that the characteristic genre of American literature was the instructions that came with hardware and machines telling users how to put the thing together and use it properly. It required a logic, discipline, clarity and precision that he altogether admired.

Having, by the way, just tried and failed to replace a faulty broiler, I can report that the writing of good instructions is a lost art in America. The CIA manual conveys the same unhappy message.

The Washington Post

To See Which Way the Winds Blow

By Kevin Phillips

WASHINGTON — Though the presidential contest may turn out to be a runaway, the election is not without its unresolved questions and barometers of the future. Signals to watch for include:

• The depth of Republican success: In the 1956 and 1972 elections, Republican presidents won easy re-election. Dwight Eisenhower by 14 points, Richard Nixon by 23 — but the Republican Party made little or no gain at the congressional level. 1956 saw no Republican change in Senate strength, and a loss of three House seats; in 1972, the Republicans lost two Senate seats while gaining just 12 in the House of Representatives.

This year, with talk of realignment again in the air, the Republicans say a big breakthrough may be on hand. So when results are tabulated, compare the congressional vote with the 1972 outcome. If the Republicans lose one, two or three Senate seats net, as many observers now predict, and if they gain only 12 to 18 seats in the House, they will not have done very well considering their elaborate computer technology, huge cash assistance for candidates and supportive campaign by the national ticket — hardly better than in 1972 when the Nixon White House, occupied with the growing Watergate scandal, gave Republican congressional candidates only minimal help.

To transcend the 1972 pattern,

the Republican Party will have to build its present Senate strength or build on it, while adding at least 20 new seats in the House. Even this result would not convince congressional Democrats that President Reagan had long counts.

To achieve a breakthrough-level congressional gain, the Republican Party will have to retain its present strength in the Senate and pick up 25 to 30 seats in the House.

• The California trend: Earlier this year, Gary Hart defeated Walter Mondale in the primaries and caucuses in all of the five states analysts rate as barometers of future U.S. political and social trends. Especially prominent on the list was California.

Polls in October showed the Democrats doing better in California — even against native-son Reagan — than in the country as a whole. Should that show up in the voting, and should the Democratic share of the vote in California exceed the Democratic share in the nation as a whole, that could be an inauspicious signal for the Republicans. During the 1960s, California was more Republican than the country as a whole in presidential elections, providing an early indicator of what turned out to be a two-decade trend. Any reversal could be worth noting.

• Dixie breakthroughs: Southern Democratic cooperation with the White House in 1981, critical to Reagan legislative success, occurred partly because of legislators' fears that Republicans were again on the rise below the Mason-Dixon line. In 1980, Mr. Reagan had won every Southern state but Georgia, even though he was running against a Southerner. Also, the Republican Party had just captured five Senate seats in Southern and border states, while Republicans had won a dozen new House districts in the South.

The region's results will be worth close attention this year. But this time, the Republicans are expected to lose one or two Southern Senate seats — Tennessee is almost sure to go to the Democrats, and North Carolina might, as well.

Most observers believe the Republicans will capture only three or four new Southern House seats. Such a result will not reconstitute the regional momentum the Reagan administration enjoyed in 1981. But there may be surprise gains such as Republican presidential landslide have often generated in the old Confederacy. Congressional-White House cooperation may hang in the balance.

The writer, who publishes the *American Political Report* and the *Business & Public Affairs Forecast*, contributed this column to the *Los Angeles Times*.

On Baby Fae: Defining a Rescue Ethic

By Albert R. Jonsen

SAN FRANCISCO — As a professor of medical ethics I have been asked innumerable times what I think about "the baboon transplant."

I cannot simply say that this event is good or bad, wonderful or (as one critic described it) "obscene." The problem is not so much what I think about it but how I think about it.

Does the transplant of a primate heart into a human infant, the late some moral barrier between species? I cannot find any such barrier in our moral traditions, except for the ancient prohibition against sexual intercourse between humans and animals. This is far from organ donation. A presidential commission on ethical problems in medicine investigated the related issue of creating species by genetic engineering. After consulting many theologians and philosophers, the commission concluded that breeding species barriers does not appear "religious or morally objectionable."

Does the surgery on Baby Fae violate principles of ethical experimentation? These require the presence of a sound scientific basis and the consent of the experimental subject or, in the case of a minor, the consent of the parents. Also, in the case of a child there must be some hope that he or she will benefit personally.

The scientific basis of the experiment involving Baby Fae is suspect. The parents' consent may have been imperfectly informed. The prospect of benefit is remote. If these doubts are credible, the experiment teeters on the edge of the unethical. If they are not, the experiment is ethically proper. The local review committee judged it to be ethical.

Is the killing of an animal to help a child the central issue? In recent years we have become more sensitive to the use and abuse of animals. Very strong arguments can be made against cruelty. Strong arguments can be made against certain forms of animal experimentation. Weaker arguments focus on the kinds of research that seem crucial to scientific advance. Only the weakest argument can be mounted against taking ani-

mal life to save an infant's life. If the transplant were likely to accomplish this, it would seem ethical in accord with our moral tradition.

These questions are not, in my opinion, the moral heart of this heart-transplant. Rather, the powerful moral imperative to rescue the dying must give us pause. The ethic of rescue is deep in our culture. The Christian Scriptures praise the Good Samaritan. The Talmud excuses from the Sabbath law one who saves a life. The rescue ethic is vital to a humane society. Still, we must ponder its meaning and its limits. Is an endangered life to be sacrificed from the jaws of death? Is any result, however brief and dismal, sufficient to impose an unbreachable rule of rescue?

The ideal of rescue is restored life and vitality. The rescue of the pope and the president from the assassins' onslaught, the swift restoration of vital functions by trauma surgeons, the resuscitation of patients by antibiotics, even the replacement of damaged organs by transplantation — these are praiseworthy rescues. But their value derives from the quality of future life saved, not from the fact that death has been repelled.

Indeed, "quality of life" is a vague and troubling term, inviting misunderstanding and bias. Certainly it is difficult to predict the results of rescue. Yet often the prospects for success are so remote, the attendant damage so great, the effort so draining that we can rightly say that a certain rescue is not obligatory — we may sadly, but with good conscience, stand aside.

What? Not save Baby Fae? Perhaps not. Her cardiac malformation would have led to her rapid death. Now her life may be short and wretched. The odds against her are great. The immunological gap between primate and human is wide, the need for heavy anti-rejection drugs is great. Those drugs are themselves dangerous and may kill her. Even if this infant matches the best

transplantation record in the world — Stanford University's, with a 50-percent survival rate after five years — what will her five years be like? Her loving parents, who would have lost a baby, will lose a child.

Was this rescue morally imperative, even morally desirable? Are other rescues of this sort mandatory? My pessimistic view of Baby Fae's future may be proved wrong. Occasionally the odds against success are beaten by brilliant manipulation of nature, or by chance. But even if she lives and thrives, society must examine the limits of its ethic of rescue.

The writer, a professor of medical ethics at the University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine, wrote this for the *Los Angeles Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Inside and Outside

Regarding the opinion "A Black Way in South Africa" (Oct. 31):

Chief Gatsha Buthezi's column on democratic opposition in South Africa was in many respects an eye opener. It displayed both in-depth knowledge of an obviously complex situation and, as far as I am concerned, sound and rational reasoning. Above all, it displayed a great sense of responsibility toward a situation that ultimately will have to involve both the black and white inhabitants of that country.

Reading the Washington Post editorial on the same subject ("A Brutal Reply to Tutu"), which appeared the same day, one could not help but notice the confusion of those who prefer to oversimplify the South African issue instead of making a concerted attempt to come to grips with the body politic of that country.

If one had to choose between the starchy-eyed idealism of those who profess to know the South African situation and the "constructive engagement" of the Reagan administration, it is obvious to me that the latter

will achieve more tangible results in the search for a durable democratic solution in South Africa.

PIETER BEZUIDENHOUT,
Geneva.

Europe and Reagan

Michael Harrison's column "Why Once-Leery Europeans Are Pulling for Reagan" (Oct. 24), is a propagandistic collection of preposterous assertions. He refers, for example, to European economies "being pulled out of the doldrums by America's locomotive." But European statesmen and economists unmistakably blame U.S. economic policy for part of the economic trouble here.

And he states that "much of the public ... supports Mr. Reagan's efforts to bolster U.S. and NATO military strength." It cannot have escaped Mr. Harrison's attention that much of the West German public is against the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — not to mention the resistance of the Dutch, Danes, and others.

SUE DURR,
Munich.

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Jittery World Political Leaders Are Learning to Live in a Bulletproof Environment

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on Saturday, she was accompanied by armed guards who had flown to India with her.

In Paris, tourists are no longer permitted to stand on the sidewalk in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré and gaze into the courtyard of the Elysee Palace to watch the official comings and goings at the presidential residence. The heavy green doors of the palace, which used to be open, are chained closed.

A few hours before Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, the Italian interior minister, held a news conference in Rome recently, two plainclothesmen minutely inspected the meeting room. Mr. Scalfaro arrived for the session with five or six bodyguards.

As those three episodes suggest, world political leaders are finding it more and more necessary to adopt rigorous measures to protect themselves against terrorists and assassins. Some European security officials still think the U.S. Secret Service is heavy-handed, but they no longer question the need for elaborate protective arrangements.

"We used to laugh at the Secret Service," a retired Scotland Yard

official said. "They reminded us of gangster films when they came over here with their arsenal of heavy weapons. Now all of us are having to employ far more stringent methods than ever before."

Inevitably, tighter security precautions mean greater distance between those who govern and those who are governed. On the day of the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Thatcher spoke of the need for political leaders to continue to move freely among their own people. If they cover in their offices, she said, the terrorists will have achieved one of their goals.

"One is, no longer concerned with one's security," the prime minister declared as she boarded her plane for the trip to India.

But those responsible for Mrs. Thatcher's safety, and that of other leaders, are very concerned. After the Irish Republican Army's unsuccessful attempt to blow up the cabinet in Brighton last month, even the British, with their tradition of public civility, have had to make major changes in security.

The armed guards who flew to India with Mrs. Thatcher; the barricades across the mouth of Downing Street, where she works and lives; the policemen seen wandering through the grounds of Chesham, her country residence, on

weekends; and the near certainty that the cabinet will ever again assemble for the night in a single hotel — all of that is new.

If the Brighton bomb changed things in Britain, the attacks on the international peacekeeping force in Beirut changed things in France. It was immediately evident that someone could drive an explosive-laden truck through that big green door at the Elysee, so it was closed, and individual visitors are screened far more thoroughly than before.

French politicians, including President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, continue to plunge into crowds, even in such relatively dangerous places as Corsica and the Basque country, both of which have separatist movements.

The police prepare for such visits by confining known troublemakers to their homes or sending them on short "vacations" to other parts of France, but senior officials still seem tense about the leaders' desire to mingle with the voters.

For the Italians, the key event was the rise of the Red Brigades and the kidnapping and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti drives in an armored car, with another one following him, and on his way to the airport he

other day he was accompanied by two motorcycles and four cars carrying policemen.

The Mafia also presents a danger, especially in Sicily, but security has apparently been lax on some occasions. Pio La Torre, the Communist regional secretary for Sicily, had no bodyguard when he was slain April 30, 1982, along with his driver, even though the Interior Ministry says all public officials have bodyguards.

Sandro Pertini, the 88-year-old president, is less restricted than most Italian politicians in mixing with the public, perhaps because of his natural exuberance, perhaps because his longevity has made him less fearful than some others.

Pope John Paul II has had to yield to the entreaties of his security officials since the attempt on his life in 1981. Instead of reaching out to touch people as he rides through crowded streets on his foreign trips, he now tends to wave and bless them from behind a shield of bulletproof glass or plastic.

Often, security arrangements are so severe that crowds are much smaller than expected. That was the case during President Ronald Reagan's visits to Galway and to Ballymore when he was in Ireland this summer.

Several Galway residents com-

pared the president's visit, with its high-speed motorcade through semi-deserted streets, Mr. Reagan barely visible through the closed windows of his limousine, with that of President John F. Kennedy two decades ago, when he moved at a walking pace in an open car through huge throngs.

The freedom of movement of politicians in the United States has, of course, been heavily restricted in the aftermath of the assassinations of two Kennedys and of Martin Luther King Jr., and unsuccessful attempts on the lives of President Gerald R. Ford and Mr. Reagan.

John Kennedy made his first pre-primary trip, 25 years ago, accompanied by one staff man, two bodyguards and no security detail. Recently, former Senator George S. McGovern, the South Dakotan who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1972 and who is no longer a candidate for anything, was accompanied by bodyguards as he went shopping at a store during a visit to Barcelona.

In most parts of Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, security has long been a way of life.

Beirut, with its history of violence, bristles with firearms; national leaders are accompanied everywhere by squads of men with big pistols tucked into their belts. Sometimes the rival teams of guards get into gunfights. In Lebanon and throughout the region, the houses of influential men are sealed off with sandbags and iron pipes as a defense against car bombs.

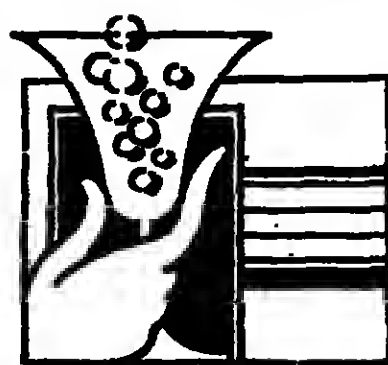
No inconvenience to the public or to journalists is too great. In Iraq, cameras and tape recorders must be left with security officers for examination 24 hours before press conferences, and in Iran, photographers must take pictures of themselves to prove that their cameras are not disguised weapons.

Few Moslem leaders have ever made a habit of appearing before crowds, and there has been no October military parade in Egypt since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981. But in Iran, despite its preoccupation with terrorism, political leaders mix freely

with the public with negligible security screens. In El Salvador, political leaders almost never meet the public, which tends to reduce politics to a private affair conducted in well-guarded homes, offices and embassies. President Jose Napoleon Duarte and other officials travel in bulletproof trucks, accompanied by convoys of police cars

For African politicians, the threat is not from political extremists or from the deranged. In their politically unstable continent, the threat is the coup d'etat, and they take elaborate precautions. Often the result is a national leader surrounded by an ossified elite whose job is to protect and to display unwavering loyalty.

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French Arrest a Briton For Hashish Possession

BEAUNE, France — A Briton has been charged with possession and transport of drugs after French police found more than a ton of hashish in his car.

Edgar Bowden, 56, was suspected of bringing it from Nepal. He was arrested after a short circuit started a fire in the van.

Restored

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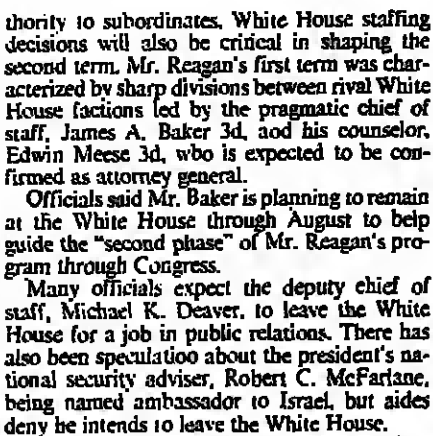
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President Plans Quick Action on Arms Control, Tax Reform and the Deficit

International Herald Tribune


Because Mr. Reagan delegates so much au-



On domestic policy, Mr. Reagan's top two goals are tax simplification and deficit reduc-

Congressional Republicans are predicting that Congress will hold defense spending increases to 4 percent after inflation.

Figure 1 displays a 2x6 grid of face images. The top row shows the original grayscale images of a person's face, labeled 'Baker'. The bottom row shows the corresponding images after applying the proposed method, also labeled 'Baker'. The images in the bottom row appear slightly more processed or denoised compared to the original images in the top row.



Baker Baker Baker Baker Baker Baker

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COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
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COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	A.Sch. 3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	B.Br. 7,000	3,500	2,100
Canada	C. 9,750	4,875	2,438
France	F.M. 1,130	560	308
France	F.F. 1,000	500	250
Germany	D.M. 412	206	115
Great Britain	£	23	12
Greece	Dr. 12,400	6,200	3,150
Ireland	£Ir. 104	52	26
Italy	Lire 216,000	108,000	59,000
Netherlands	FL. 7,100	3,550	1,775
Netherlands	FL. 450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc. 11,200	5,600	3,030
Spain	Ptas. 17,600	8,800	4,850
Sweden	S.Kr. 330	165	80
Switzerland	S.Fr. 372	186	102
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Empire, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	284	142
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	\$	396	198
			109

Job/Profession	Nationality
Company activity	4 11 84

Ronald Reagan



School Prayer
Has championed a constitutional amendment to allow organized prayer in public schools.

Subsequently added: "The unique thing about America is a wall in our Constitution separating church and state. It guarantees there will never be a state religion in this land."

Opposes a constitutional amendment on school prayer. Opposes any efforts, including govern-

of Reagan tax cuts for married couples with incomes of more than \$80,000 and single people with incomes of more than \$45,000.

Within two weeks, a University of New Hampshire poll found that half of the state's residents were familiar with orgonomy. "I don't think it had much bearing on the race," Mr. D'Amours' press secretary, George Burke, said.

- In Michigan, the campaign of Senator Carl M. Levin, a Democrat, is broadcasting a 1983 film segment that shows Jack Loumsa, his Republican opponent, telling a Japanese audience

Representative Simon, Mr. Percy's Democratic opponent, had written to the Iranian leader saying: "As a just and holy man, you must want to keep misunderstandings between

Electoral College: Arithmetic Favors The Republicans

By James R. Dickenson

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to win a landslide over Walter F. Mondale in the Electoral College by a far larger margin than his lead of 10 to 20 points in the popular vote, as reflected by national opinion polls.

Many Reagan advisers expect the president to do better than his 489-49 electoral margin over Jimmy Carter four years ago.

This is a reflection of two factors — the increasing split in U.S. politics between presidential elections and state and local elections, and the unique workings of the Electoral College, a political institution about which most Americans are only dimly aware.

Since the post-World War II civil rights movement, the Republicans have built an increasingly strong electoral college base for presidential elections in the South and the West because voters in those regions increasingly have determined that the national Democratic Party is too liberal for them. The political base of the Democratic Party in recent years has been in the industrial Northeast and upper Midwest.

The western states have historically been more conservative and Republican than the country as a whole. The South, on the other hand, was a major part of the New Deal coalition forged in the 1930s by Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat.

With the civil rights movement, however, the South deserted the national Democratic Party to vote for Republicans for president, although it continues to be strongly Democratic at the state and local levels.

In 1964, after 10 years of increasing civil rights activity, the South backed Lyndon B. Johnson's national landslide. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana went for Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential candidate. Only Mr. Goldwater's home state of Arizona joined the South in backing him.

The South has voted Democratic for president only once since then, in 1976, when former Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia was the nominee. In 1980, every southern state except for Mr. Carter's Georgia voted for Mr. Reagan.

A look at a map of the United States helps illustrate the Democrats' electoral problem, both this year and in the longer term.

Draw a line from Canada to Mexico along the eastern boundaries of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. There are 18 states with 162 electoral votes west of that line that are probably safe for Mr. Reagan and for any Republican presidential candidate in the foreseeable future. Hawaii is the lone exception.

Draw another line along the northern borders of Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia. There are 11 states with 118 electoral votes south of it, and these are also generally safe for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans in presidential elections.

Together, these two regions have 280 electoral votes, 10 more than needed for election. They are the Republicans' presidential election base.

Put another way, in the last four presidential elections, beginning in 1968, the Republican presidential candidate has won 23 states with 103 electoral votes all four times. These include Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and all the states west of the Missouri River except Texas, Washington and Hawaii. Texas and Washington went for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, and Texas went for Mr. Carter in 1976.

In addition, in three of the last four elections, Republican presidential candidates have won in 17 states with a total of 184 electoral votes. These include nine southern states with a total of 94 electoral votes and Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have won only the District of Columbia in all of the last four elections. In three of the four elections they have won six states — Massachusetts, Minnesota, Hawaii, Maryland, Rhode Island and West Virginia — with a total of 106 electoral votes.

These landslide Republican victories in the Electoral College have been far larger than the party's share of the popular vote.

But U.S. presidents are not elected directly by the voters. Presidents are elected by electors from each state, one for each U.S. House member and Senator from each state, plus three from the District of Columbia. With 435 House members and 100 senators plus those from the District, the total is 538, with a majority of 270 needed to elect.

In fact, the Electoral College system makes it possible for a candidate to win the presidency without getting the largest number of popular votes. That happened in 1824, 1876 and 1888.

The Electoral College was established in the constitution as a compromise between electing presidents by direct popular vote or by Congress. Americans who vote on Election Day are casting ballots out for a presidential candidate but for a group of electors who will meet Dec. 17 to formally elect the president.

The writers of the constitution envisioned electors as civic leaders who could be trusted to exercise their best judgment when they voted.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent electors from voting for anyone they wish, including themselves. The various methods by which electors have been chosen have sometimes determined how they voted, however.

By 1836 all the states except South Carolina, which held out until after the Civil War, had established direct election of electors by the voters. Before this, when some states picked their electors through their state legislatures, political deals in choosing the electors often determined how they voted.

Until early in the 20th century, some states still divided their electoral votes among the candidates because the names of individual electors were listed on the ballot and voters had to vote for each one. Thus, in 1880 California elected five electors for the Republican candidate, James A. Garfield, and one for his Democratic opponent, Winfield Scott Hancock.

Now, however, the electors, a state of whom are picked by the leaders of each party in each state, are not generally listed on the ballot and are elected automatically by the voters.

STATES	1984 Electoral Votes	TIMES CARRIED SINCE 1856		
		Dem.	Rep.	Other*
ALABAMA	9	23	5	3
ALASKA	3	1	5	0
ARIZONA	7	7	11	0
ARKANSAS	8	25	3	2
CALIFORNIA	47	10	21	1
COLORADO	8	9	17	1
CONNECTICUT	8	11	21	0
DELAWARE	3	15	18	1
D. C.	3	5	0	0
FLORIDA	21	20	10	1
GEORGIA	12	27	2	2
HAWAII	4	5	1	0
IDAHO	4	10	12	1
ILLINOIS	24	10	22	0
INDIANA	12	8	24	0
IOWA	8	5	27	0
KANSAS	7	6	23	1
KENTUCKY	9	23	8	1
LOUISIANA	10	22	5	3
MAINE	4	3	29	0
MARYLAND	10	20	10	2
MASSACHUSETTS	13	12	20	0
MICHIGAN	20	8	25	1
MINNESOTA	10	10	20	1
MISSISSIPPI	7	22	4	3
MISSOURI	11	21	11	0
MONTANA	4	10	13	0
NEBRASKA	5	7	22	0
NEVADA	4	13	16	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	6	26	0
NEW JERSEY	18	15	17	0
NEW MEXICO	5	9	9	0
NEW YORK	36	13	19	0
NORTH CAROLINA	13	24	6	1
NORTH DAKOTA	3	5	17	1
OHIO	23	8	24	0
OKLAHOMA	8	10	9	0
OREGON	7	7	24	0
PENNSYLVANIA	25	8	23	1
RHODE ISLAND	4	12	20	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	22	7	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	4	18	1
TENNESSEE	11	21	9	1
TEXAS	29	24	5	1
UTAH	5	8	14	0
VERMONT	3	1	31	0
VIRGINIA	12	20	9	1
WASHINGTON	10	9	13	1
WEST VIRGINIA	8	17	13	0
WISCONSIN	11	8	23	1
WYOMING	3	8	15	0
TOTALS	538			
ELECTORAL VOTES NEEDED TO WIN	270			

Continued on page 8

Campaign Advanced the Notion Of Personality, Mastery of Media

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tuesday, the people will take over from pollsters as the sovereign arbiters of the political fate of President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

Some commentators insist that opinion polls and the dominance of television have conspired to make this election a footnote to a process that has already declared Mr. Reagan the winner. But no one who has spent a lot of time talking to voters is likely to buy such arguments about the malleability

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the 80 million to 100 million Americans expected in vote Tuesday.

Elections finally get down to a human process — people choosing which of two candidates they like better. Often, the choice can have as much to do with feelings as with emerging demographic trends as with issues. If nothing else, the Reagan-Mondale campaign has brought these dimensions of the political process into sharp focus.

Win or lose, Ronald Reagan has a secure place alongside John F. Kennedy in the front ranks of the master performers of the television age. The administration's success in using official events for campaign purposes — the president's reunion with the veterans of the D-Day assault at Pointe du Hoc in Normandy is a prime example — has established Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief, as the best political stage manager yet.

The Reagan team has also advanced the art of political filmmaking; even some Mondale advisers said that they wept with emotion at the 18-minute film used to introduce the president at the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

Why has a campaign based on likability and ideological image-making done so well? This question has been posed repeatedly by frustrated Democrats. The findings of a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll suggest part of the answer — 40 percent of the voters regard Mr. Mondale as a strong leader, 70 percent think of Mr. Reagan as one. The approval rating for Mr. Mondale is 38 percent; his disapproval figure is 43 percent. Mr. Reagan's approval rating is 57 percent.

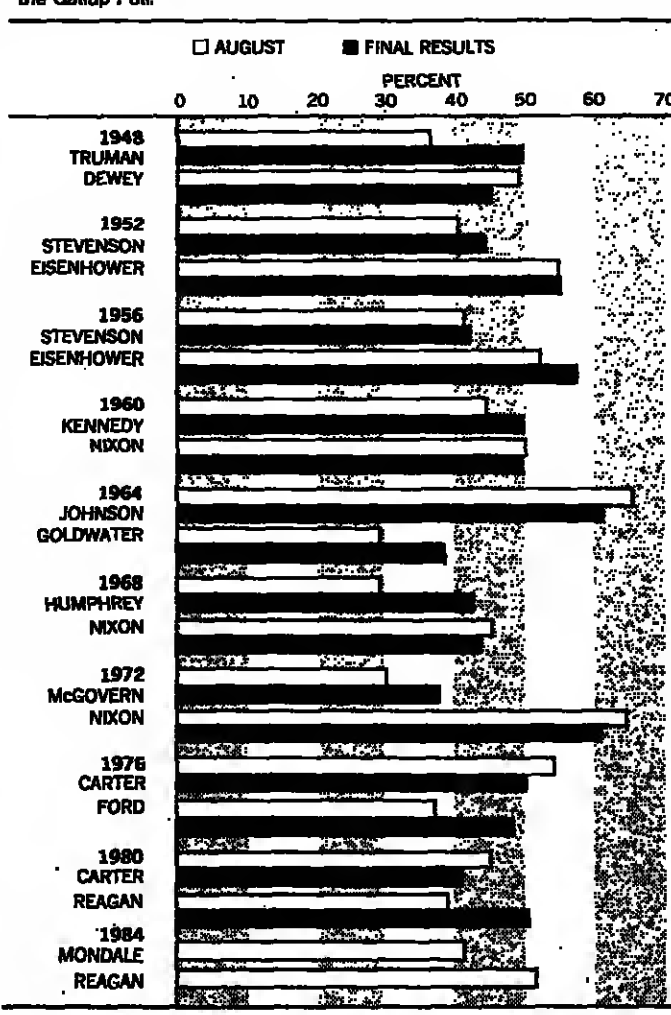
In other words, many voters seem to like Mr. Reagan and to feel indifferent about Mr. Mondale, and so they have never really tuned in to the Democratic nominee's attempts to make the election a contest on issues rather than a referendum on Mr. Reagan's personality.

But Mr. Reagan's poll taker, Richard Wirthlin, argues that the reason for the incumbent's political strength "runs more deeply than the fact that Reagan is liked." Millions of Americans, he said, agree with his policies.

Mr. Mondale's problems were demonstrated early on. Last spring, almost 6 out of 10 Democratic primary voters went for someone else. Even so, the party leadership supported him for the nomination in the hope that the

OFF AND RUNNING HOW PRESIDENTIAL RACES BEGIN & END

How the candidates stood in August and fared in November according to the Gallup Poll.



The Washington Post

former vice president, a seasoned champion of Democratic principles, could close the popularity gap once the election contest started.

Both Mr. Mondale and his strategists worked to increase the Democrats' appeal. One reason for selecting Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro as the vice presidential candidate, party lead-

ers say, was that she was expected to lend some warmth to the ticket. Democrats acknowledge that the gains in this regard were limited by the emergence of questions about her husband's finances.

As the 1984 contest has wound on, many political professionals have been looking to the future. In both parties, there is a powerful sense that American

Voter Turnout Expected to Rise

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After a 24-year decline in voter participation, all indications are that a higher percentage of people will cast ballots Tuesday than did so in 1960.

Starting in the 1972 election, participation in presidential elections dropped below 60 percent, and in 1980, just 52.6 percent of eligible voters exercised their franchise.

Analysts who have studied registra-

tion figures and polls of voters' intentions predict that participation will increase this year for the first time since 1960, when 62.8 percent of the voting-age population cast votes for president. Registration is way up, and there is a close correlation between registration and turnout.

However, it is also possible that the widespread expectation of a Reagan landslide will persuade many voters to stay home, keeping the turnout low.

politics is settling into new patterns. After the election, both face potentially

Mr. Reagan's political successes in 1980 and since have sowed the seeds for a divisive struggle. A coalition of fundamentalist Protestants and Roman Catholics influenced a party platform on social issues this year that included a federal ban on abortions. But Republican political analysts agree that the younger voters on whom the president's hope for an "historic realignment" rests are "liberal" in social philosophy and hostile in direction on such matters of personal behavior.

Democrats face the realization that the once powerful coalition of traditional liberals, minorities and organized labor has difficulty delivering majorities. Whatever the outcome Tuesday, the strains of this political year have been such that the party rules that now make organized labor the major force in the nomination process will almost certainly come under attack, perhaps as early as Nov. 17, when the Democratic state chairmen meet.

The Reagan-Mondale race has also produced a heightened awareness of the importance of personality in presidential politics, and that is influencing the way insiders size up the new crop. The Democrats may have brighter prospects for finding exciting presidential candidates in the future than the Republicans have of finding a candidate who can duplicate Mr. Reagan's appeal.

Vice President George Bush's base within the party has been damaged by what is perceived as his erratic performance on the campaign trail. Already, some Reagan campaign officials are looking to Representative Jack F. Kemp of upstate New York as the candidate who might rally the Reagan constituency in 1988. Should it be seized by an adventurous spirit, the Republican Party has an abundance of qualified women, some party leaders are urging that the Republicans close the "gender gap" by putting a woman on the ticket.

If Mr. Mondale loses, the Democratic lineup for 1988 will start with Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts in favored positions. They have created the foundations for a national political following in earlier presidential campaigns, just as Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York may have created one with his speech at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco this year. Then there is another group, including Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Governor Mark White of Texas, who also have been preparing themselves.

In the end, this election might well be the last conducted under the party alignments that have prevailed for the last 50 years. And Mr. Reagan, as the oldest president, has led the nation to the brink of a new dispensation. His mastery of television and skill at political performance will almost certainly create a legacy, too. The nation may well have seen the last contest in which a major party will nominate a candidate like Mr. Mondale, with self-acknowledged faults as a television candidate.

Demographic Shifts Have Modified Character of Nation

Perception of the Economy Has Changed but Conditions Are Not All That Different

By John Herbers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The nation that will elect a president, a Congress and thousands of state and local officials on Tuesday is vastly different from the way it was just four years ago. Yet perhaps more remarkable than the changes themselves — most were under way in 1980 — is the perception of change, even about things that have changed very little.

Four years ago, when Ronald Reagan was swept into the White House vowing to alter the course of modern history, Americans were less optimistic than they had been in the past, according to public opinion polls, even though fewer people were poor and most were at least marginally better off materially. Now polls show that the traditional American optimism has returned even though the statistics that reflect material well-being are not all that different.

A higher percentage of the population in 1984 is officially designated as poor. Median household income is up slightly but more family members are having to work in keep it there.

The unemployment rate is essentially unchanged; last month's rate, including the armed forces, was 7.3 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent lower than in January 1981. The percentage of unemployed who have become discouraged and quit looking for work has increased. The percentage of single-parent households has risen. People over 65 make up a larger share of the population and the portion of old persons not living with family has increased slightly. Street crime is reported down, but about the same percentage of people say they do not feel safe in their own neighborhoods after dark.

And although the United States is reported to be more conservative, in the sense of putting more emphasis on individual enterprise, neither the polls nor politics below the presidential level indicate any massive shift. There was no significant change, for example, in the way respondents divided on whether government should see that people have jobs.

All this tends to support the argument that Americans in recent years are more inclined to vote their interests on issues in local, state and congressional elections but to support the person in whom they have the most confidence in presidential contests. Whatever the outcome on Tuesday, the enthusiastic following that Mr. Reagan has attracted in good times and bad bears this out.

During his tenure, heads of households under 35 were the only age group in experience a decline in real income from 1980 to 1984. But young adults have proven to be among his most ardent supporters.

One of the most significant changes has been the growth of "Reagan country," as areas of the West and South are frequently called. This will be the first presidential election in which the electoral vote reflects the great migration from the industrial North to the Sunbelt. It occurred in the 1970s and accelerated during the recession of 1982.

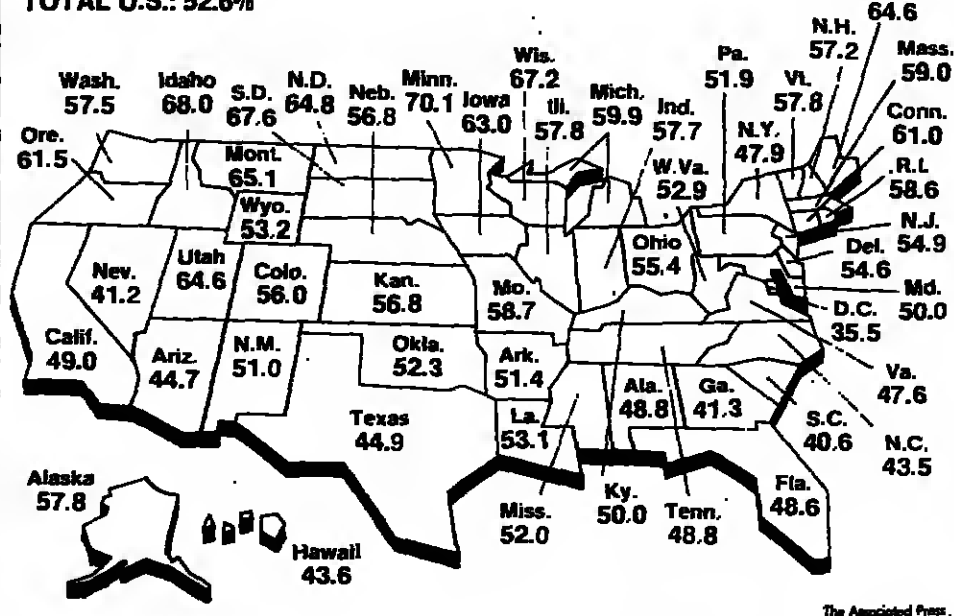
The electoral change does not take into account shifts after the 1980 census. Even so, the Northeast and Middle West together lost 17 electoral votes, down in 250 from 267 in 1980. The South and West gained the 17, up to 288.

The importance of this migration was pointed up, in part, by huge voter registration drives. The Democrats did quite well at signing up people in the North, in

HOW VOTER PARTICIPATION VARIES FROM STATE TO STATE

(Percent of voting-age population casting votes for presidential electors, 1980)

TOTAL U.S.: 52.6%



The Associated Press

Outside Limelight, Small Parties Chug On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan, a Republican, and Walter F. Mondale, his Democratic challenger, are getting almost all the campaign attention, but 15 other parties will have candidates on the presidential ballot Tuesday in at least one state.

The Federal Election Commission reports that at least one minor-party candidate made the ballot in all but four states. Only in Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Oregon do voters have no choice other than the Mr. Reagan or Mr. Mondale.

Gus Hall and Angela Davis are leading the Communist ticket. This is the fourth time Mr. Hall has run for president on the Communist Party-U.S.A. ticket. Miss Davis

ran on the ticket in 1980, when they joined him on the ticket in 1980, when they received 45,023 votes.

Miss Davis became a cause célèbre for Communists around the world when she was jailed for 16 months pending her 1972 trial on murder and kidnapping charges in a 1970 courthouse shootout in California in which four persons were killed. The Soviet Union awarded her the Lenin Peace Prize in 1979.

David Bergland, the nominee of the

Libertarian Party, is on the ballot in 38 states, the most for a third party this year. He says taxes are too high and government too big and promises to abolish the Central Intelligence Agency and five cabinet departments.

Mr. Bergland proposes legalizing heroin and prostitution, eliminating all taxes and the military draft, and closing down public schools and welfare programs.

Among other candidates are the following:

• Sonia Johnson, the presidential nominee of the Citizens Party, is on the ballot in 17 states. She was excommunicated from the Mormon Church in 1979 for supporting the Equal Rights Amendment as a basis of constitutional protection for the rights of women. In the 1982 race for president of the National Organization for Women, Mrs. Johnson came in second, receiving 40 percent of the vote. Earlier this year, she founded the Women's International Disarmament Alliance in Geneva.

• Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. founded the U.S. Labor Party in 1973, but he used to run as Democrat in 1980 and again this

year. He is on the ballot as an independent in 18 states. Mr. LaRouche has accused Mr. Mondale and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of being Soviet agents. He is proposing vast engineering projects, like a second Panama Canal, a grand canal along the coast of China and a high-speed rail line across Africa.

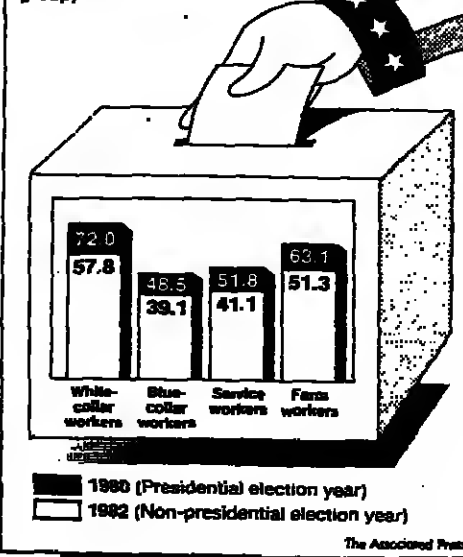
• Bob Richards is representing the Populist Party on the ballot in 14 states. He won the Olympic gold medal in pole vaulting in 1952 at Helsinki and in 1956 at Melbourne and sold breakfast cereal for 15 years on American television. He says the Democratic and Republican parties no longer represent the interests of the American people. He would have government spending cut bank interest rates to 4 percent and stop deficit spending.

Other parties include the Independent Alliance, on the ballot in 32 states; Socialist Workers, 22 states; Workers World, 10 states; Workers League, six states; Prohibition, six states; American, six states; National Unity, one state; Big Deal, one state; United Sovereign Citizens, one state, and Conservative, one state.

(AP, UPI)

WHITE COLLAR WORKERS VOTE MORE REGULARLY

(Percent voting by occupational group)



The Associated Press

Statistics Index

AMER action	P.13	European reports	P.12
AMER bonds	P.13	Firm rates	P.11
AMER stocks	P.13	Gold markets	P.9
AMER futures	P.13	Interest rates	P.9
Commodity prices	P.14	Market summary	P.9
Currency rates	P.9	Options	P.12
Commodities	P.12	OTC stock	P.13
Options	P.12	Other markets	P.14

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8.

Page 9

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Traders Ponder Prospects For Farm-Futures Options

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Since the latest batch of options on farm futures were batched last week on a half-dozen exchanges, many traders and brokers are wondering whether they will soar like the phenomenally successful Treasury bond, stock index and gold options, or fade like sub-index options.

While every new trading product has its detractors, those who wish the new farm options well concede they have some concerns about the liquidity in the "back months," or more distant deliveries of the underlying futures upon which they are based.

The reason is that a buyer of an option on futures has bought the right, without the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying futures at a predetermined price on or before a certain date. The price for the option is termed the premium.

Most producers and other commercial interests seeking to hedge their soybeans, grain, live cattle and cotton with options would have to hold these contracts for much longer than is commonly the case with futures.

Since the Economic Recovery Act of 1981 outlawed the use of futures tax straddles, which were often used to roll over tax liabilities from one year to the next, the liquidity in all save the nearest delivery months of most commodity futures has been thin.

Late last week, for example, the number of open soybean futures maturing in January 1985, upon which the nearest option is predicated, was roughly 30,000 contracts, while that in the next delivery, March, was about 10,000. The December and February live cattle futures each have an open interest of about 16,500, while the oat delivery, April, had 9,000.

The same pattern was obtained in the wheat and cotton futures, which also are the basis for the options markets opened last week in Chicago, New York, Kansas City and Minneapolis.

BUT Eugene A. O'Sullivan, options specialist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, in Chicago, does not believe the concern about the liquidity of the back months is justified. As he explained: "Hedgers and traders should stop worrying about the back months in futures because the open interest there will thicken as the volume in options rises. Why? For the simple reason that options floor traders will be laying off open positions with futures, matching maturities in options with those in futures."

Mr. O'Sullivan noted, however, that most professional hedgers and traders will probably continue to favor the spot, or nearest, options because, all things being equal, the closer the maturity, the lower the premium cost. "Besides, one can always roll over short-term options as one does futures for the same reason," he said. "The fact that the back months in Treasury bond futures are also rather thin has not prevented the corresponding options from becoming the most actively traded of all options on futures."

The latest open interest on Treasury bond options shows a total of 338,000 outstanding contracts, most of which were in the December maturity. The open interest in T-bond futures was 249,000, of which 141,000 were in the spot December contract and 51,000 in the next delivery, March.

John M. Blin, who played a major role in designing several financial futures contracts and is now a partner in Shearman, Stetson & Smith, a Chicago brokerage house that only serves institutional clients, agreed with Mr. O'Sullivan, but said: "I'm sure that the ag options will increase the liquidity to the back months of the underlying futures, but it will occur largely because of the seasonality factor that governs these markets. Farmers, for example, who use options for hedging have to buy the longer-term contracts to cover their planting-to-harvest period."

But the reason the T-bond options have not done the same for their underlying futures is that the bond market today is a very short-term affair, Mr. Blin explained. "Much of the volume in bond options comes from institutional hedgers who use this market to bridge short-term operations."

"Much of the volume in bond options comes from institutional hedgers."

Swiss Plan To Buy U.K. Firm

Phillips & Drew Bid Joins Trend

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Union Bank of Switzerland, joining a rash of foreign banks into the British securities business, announced on Monday a plan to acquire Phillips & Drew, one of London's biggest stockbrokers.

UBS did not disclose the price, but analysts put it in a range of £50 million to £80 million (\$63 million to \$100 million). The bank agreed to buy 29.9 percent of Phillips & Drew now and the rest if, as expected, the London Stock Exchange relaxes restrictions on outside ownership.

With this agreement, four of Britain's five biggest stockbrokers in terms of institutional commission income have agreed to be acquired by overseas banks.

The previously announced links are between James Capel & Co. and Hongkong Banking Corp., Hoare Govett Ltd. and Security Pacific Corp., and Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co. and Citicorp.

In addition, Skandia Insurance Co. of Sweden and Shearson Lehman/American Express, a unit of American Express Co., have bought stakes in mid-sized British stockbrokers. Laurence, Prust & Co., another mid-sized broker, said Monday that it was still holding talks with Banque Nationale de Paris.

Despite the strong foreign penetration, a spokesman for the Bank of England said the central bank was not worried that foreigners would dominate the stock market. He noted that all of the top five stockbrokers, or market-makers, have sold stakes to British companies.

Both jobbers and brokers have sought outside investors to provide capital for the tougher competition expected to result from deregulation of the stock market.

Of the top 10 brokers, only Cazenove & Co. has remained independent. The firm declines to comment on its plans but has not discouraged speculation that it will try to remain independent.

Phillips & Drew earlier held talks with Bank of America, among other potential partners. The brokerage is particularly noted for fund management and gilt, or government securities, business.

"The securities markets are getting more and more international, and to make sense in that environment you need to have a certain critical size," said Bryce Cottrell, Phillips & Drew's senior partner. By linking with UBS, "we have more than achieved that," he said.

Hotel Firm Finds Trouble in Gotham

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Five years ago, when Nova-Park AG, a Swiss hotel company known for developing luxury hotels, announced plans to renovate the stately Gotham Hotel at Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, the project seemed destined to be a glittering success.

But at least for the present, the Nova-Park Gotham has turned out to be something else: a white elephant with a very high price tag.

Entangled in debt and litigation, the still-unfinished structure is caught up in a web of allegations of fraud and mismanagement in courts on both sides of the Atlantic.

At least \$110 million has already been spent in transforming the building's interior and clean its facade. The Gotham still needs \$25 million to \$30 million in work before it can open.

Further, Nova-Park, riven by corporate infighting and drained of funds by financial difficulties at two overseas holdings, has lost ownership of the hotel in its lenders and is close to insolvency. As well, the problems have spawned at least three lawsuits.

René E. Hatt, Nova-Park's founder and president, asserted recently that its predicament is largely the fault of its lenders.

The company has charged in a suit in Federal District Court in Manhattan that the lenders, a consortium of European banks, lied in promising to secure complete financing for the project and sabotaged its efforts to gain other sources of capital.

In addition, Mr. Hatt said that the banks demanded control of the hotel's renovation in exchange for their loans, a circumstance that caused delays and cost overruns because of their lack of construction experience.

"Yes, we were taken advantage of here. We trusted people we shouldn't have," Mr. Hatt said.

However, officials of the project's lenders, who said they invested about \$60 million in the project, have asked the court to dismiss the suit, contending that it was Mr. Hatt's financial ineptitude that caused the project's problems.

The banks are Westdeutsche Landesbank, of Düsseldorf, Bayerische Landesbank of Munich, Hessische Landesbank of Frankfurt, and Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz und Saar International SA, of Luxembourg.

Gernot Reiners, managing director of Deutsche Anlagen-Leasing, the bank's chief agent in fi-



The Nova-Park Elysée in Paris

nancing the New York project, said that the banks had also financed Nova-Park's flagship property in Paris, the Nova-Park Elysée and that the relationship between the two "isn't good in Paris either. They're very overextended."

"We did business with them here because the two projects were started very close together," Mr. Reiners said. "The two projects were started in tandem and then both ran out of money."

During interviews with a score of lawyers, developers, hotel-industry consultants and investment bankers in New York and Switzerland, a consensus emerged that Mr. Hatt was at least inattentive in the project's growing financial problems.

The Nova-Park Gotham was planned to be a lavish undertaking. The rooms, which were to cost \$170 to \$1,750 a night, were to be decorated with richly brocade or lacquered walls and ceilings, and expensive rugs and furniture, and include numerous high-tech business services for its guests, including telex machines and telephone anti-bugging devices.

Luxury hotels in New York City usually cost about \$200,000 a room to build, according to data gathered by Lavenol & Horwath, the consulting firm.

However, several of those interviewed said that the Gotham's per-room costs actually reached \$400,000 to \$500,000 before the work stopped, and that the final figure will likely be \$600,000 — estimates that as much as anything indicate how extravagant the hotel's renovation is thought to be.

Yet, Mr. Hatt insisted that the company will complete the project.

Equitable Life Of U.S. to Buy Securities Firm

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States said Monday that it agreed to acquire Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., a leading securities firm, for \$432.3 million.

Equitable said it agreed in principle to pay \$30 for each of Donaldson Lufkin's 12.77 million common shares outstanding and \$230.77 for each of its 213,956 convertible preferred shares.

Equitable said it also received an option to buy 2.36 million shares of newly issued Donaldson Lufkin common for \$30 a share, which would bring the value of the transaction to \$503.1 million.

Donaldson Lufkin's common stock did not immediately open on the New York Stock Exchange Monday in view of the companies' announcement. When trading in Donaldson Lufkin resumed, it traded at \$32.25 a share, up \$3.35 from Friday's close. On Friday, Donaldson Lufkin stock jumped \$2.125 a share, to \$26, on buyout rumors.

"The addition of Donaldson Lufkin to the Equitable family represents a significant step in our planned growth and expansion as a financial services company," John B. Carter, Equitable's president and chief executive, said in a statement.

Richard H. Jearett, Donaldson Lufkin's chairman and chief executive officer, said that "given the increasingly capital-intensive nature of the securities industry, we welcome Equitable as a powerful ally."

Equitable, based in New York, is one of the largest insurance companies in the United States and manages more than \$53 billion of assets.

Donaldson Lufkin, also based in New York, was the 12th-largest U.S. securities firm as of last Jan. 1 with \$338 million in capital, according to the Securities Industry Association, a brokerage trade group.

Equitable said that Donaldson Lufkin would operate as an independent subsidiary, and that Mr. Jearett would remain its chairman and become a vice chairman of Equitable.

John J. Castle, president and chief operating officer of Donaldson Lufkin, would become chief executive of the securities firm. Mr. Jearett and Mr. Castle also would become Equitable directors.

The transaction is subject to certain conditions, including agreement on a definitive merger proposal and approval by both companies' directors.

Jobless Total Holds Stable in West Germany

Reuters

NUREMBERG, West Germany — West German unemployment, unadjusted for seasonal factors, totaled 2.14 million in October, a rise of 1,022 from September, the Federal Labor Office said Monday.

The total represents 8.6 percent of the work force, the same as in September. Seasonally adjusted, unemployment fell to 2.28 million from 2.31 million the previous month.

Separately, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said in its autumn survey of industry that industrial production will probably rise by about 3.5 percent this year, marking a strong recovery from the strikes in May and June, but 1985 will show only a 2-percent gain.

The strikes, over the 35-hour week, did not have a lasting impact on corporate investment, in part due to the dollar's strength against the mark, leading to "little short of fantastic" U.S. sales for West German companies, the bank said.

Meanwhile, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange reported record turnover in October, the second consecutive monthly record. Share and fixed-bond trading totaled 19.98 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.88 billion).

Profits Growth for U.S. Firms Eased in Quarter

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Corporate earnings growth slowed noticeably in the third quarter, reflecting the distinct decline in the pace of economic expansion from the first half of the year.

Some economists predicted that overall business profits would be down from the torrid pace of the first half, perhaps by as much as 10 percent from the second quarter.

They said the falloff was due to such developments as the sharp impact of imports attracted by the strength of the dollar, the moderation of consumer spending and the tightened monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board in the beginning of the third quarter.

According to a compilation by The New York Times of third-quarter earnings reports from 278 companies, 178, or 64 percent, had higher profits than in the comparable period in 1983. Lower earnings

were reported by 54 companies, or 19 percent. Six companies, or 2 percent, reported unchanged earnings.

Of the rest, 13 companies, or 5 percent, reported a profit for the year's third quarter after showing a loss in the 1983 period, and 19, or 7 percent, reported a loss for the quarter just ended. No comparison could be made for 8 companies, 3 percent of the total, created by the breakup of the Bell telephone system.

For the fourth quarter, analysts are predicting a continued slight growth as the economic cooling continues.

"There is a distinct lull in the economy, and corporate profits are reflecting that," said Walter Heller, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President John F. Kennedy. "But I don't think it's a lull that's here to stay. There will be

modest growth, on the order of 2 to 3 percent" in the fourth quarter.

Alan P. Murray, vice president of Citicorp Information Services, said that "corporations have generally reacted swiftly to the slight weakening of the economy, cutting back on production and lowering employment."

"This isn't the beginning of a recession," he said. "It's a pause, rather than the beginning of a collapse."

Companies in the building and forest products industry were among the best performers, as all 16 in that category posted gains over last year. Earnings of St. Regis Corp., which agreed to a merger with Champion International Corp., increased 157 percent. Champion's profits were up 64 percent, and those of Boise Cascade Corp. rose 81 percent. The industry was helped by improved demand.

The electrical and electronics companies also did well. For example, Intel Corp. posted a gain in profits of 118 percent, and Motorola Inc. rose 88 percent. However, analysts continued to point to the slowdown of the growth of the semiconductor business as a cause for concern.

Among office-equipment companies, another industry that did well, Apple Computer Inc. recorded a sixfold increase in profits, as the company rebounded from a year of transition.

However, energy companies struggled through the quarter. Eight of the 20 companies surveyed posted declines in earnings, one had no change and two had losses. Only seven showed increases in earnings, while two reported profits following losses in the 1983 quarter.

Drugs and personal care companies also posted a mixed earnings record, with seven of the 23 surveyed showing declines.

Philippines Says Rescue Package Approved by IMF

Reuters

MANILA — The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Jacques de Larosiere, has accepted a financial rescue package for the Philippines, the country's central bank governor, Jose Fernandez, said Monday.

He said that the plan also was formally endorsed by a 12-bank advisory committee of creditor banks.

Mr. Fernandez said the rescue package put together by the advisory committee included \$925 million in new loans to the Philippines by the creditor banks, restructuring of about \$5.75 billion in foreign debts and \$3 billion in trade credits.

He said the plan also included a pledge that deposits and placements with Philippine bank branches, subsidiaries and affiliates abroad will be maintained.

China Wooing Hong Kong Investors

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The largest Chinese trade delegation ever to visit Hong Kong began a nine-day investment symposium on Monday. It aims to attract \$700 million of contracts for China's 14 open cities along its coast.

As announced last April by the Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, the 14 cities will be eligible for a tax rate of 15 percent on profits for large investment projects. So far, a 15-percent tax has been available only in the four special economic zones established in 1980: Shenzhen, Xiamen, Shantou, and Hainan Island.

Hainan Island has also been added to the locations where capitalist ventures will be welcomed.

Elsewhere, profits are taxed at 20 percent to 40 percent. The 14 cities are: Shanghai (China's largest industrial center), Dalian (the biggest foreign trade port), Guangzhou (more familiarly known as Canton, China's largest trading city near Hong Kong), and Tianjin (a leading northeastern industrial center), as well as Qingdao, Yantai, Qindao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Zhanjiang and Beihai.

During the coming days, separate meetings for each of the cities will be held throughout the colony. Senior Chinese officials will give the details of some 207 projects earmarked for foreign funding. According to an official from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Zhang Qi, the projects have a total value of \$1.5 billion.

The delegation's visit is sponsored by five Chinese organizations based in Hong Kong. They are the official Communist Foreign Exchange Bank; Bank of China and its retailing arm, China Resources; Ever Bright Industrial Corp., the so-called "red capitalist" venture; China Merchants Steam & Navigation Co.; and the Economic Information Agency, a consultancy.

A reception attended Monday by more than 1,000 people in the colony's week's activities looked like a "Who's Who" of Communist officials and China traders in the British Colony.

Observers said it was difficult to estimate how much business would be concluded in the series of meetings.

"It depends on how well they've done their homework, such as feasibility studies, etc. I've already talked to one group and they have prepared surprisingly well," said a top British trader.

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Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Nov. 5, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.305	4.175	12.777	36.725	0.1907	5.579	129.10	136.70	2.188
Brussels	39.475	74.825	20.285	4.595	3.250	17.95	24.61	24.12	1.185
Frankfurt	2.905	3.775	12.777	36.725	0.1907	5.579	129.10	136.70	2.188
London (S)	1.2948	1.648	3.715	11.913	2.1620	4.7705	75.24	3.0952	306.46
Milan	1.62375	2.11310	6.234	20.120	56.481	38.975	727.45	7.572	1.075
New York	1.2948	1.648	3.715	11.913	2.1620	4.7705	75.24	3.0952	306.46
Paris	9.80	11.267	206.97	4.9155	27.279	15.18	372.82	3.7263	1.075
Yokohama	240.475	304.45	82.34	24.82	12.23	72.99	408.11	108.08	1.075
Zurich	2.4045	3.0382	82.37	24.842	0.172	72.97	4.071	—	6.995
1 U.S.	0.74	0.9400	2.2284	4.915	1.9711	2.517	45.011	1.8234	183.949
1 SDR	1.0083	1.000214	2.9142	1.07947	1.04891	3.3342	59.838	2.409	24.454

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Swiss	0.889	1.164	1.855	1.815	0.107	0.851	0.445	0.445	0.445
Australian \$	0.889	1.164	1.855	1.815	0.107	0.851	0.445	0.445	0.445
Belgian franc	0.047	0.061	0.095	0.095	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
British pound	0.7434	0.9400	1.209	1.6175	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075
Canadian dollar	0.8927	1.164	1.855	1.815	0.107	0.851	0.445	0.445	0.445
Dutch guilder	1.6148	2.083	3.237	24.842	0.172	72.97	4.071	—	6.995
French franc	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
German mark	1.729	2.228	3.515	11.913	2.1620	4.7705	75.24	3.0952	306.46

Interest Rates

Nov. 5

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.
100	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
200	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
300	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
400	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
500	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
600	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
700	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
800	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
900	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
1000	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

Interest Rates												Nov. 5
Eurocurrency Deposits												
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SFR					
1M.	0% - 0%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%	9%	8% - 8%					
3M.	0% - 0%	5% - 5%	5 - 5%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%	9%	8% - 8%					
6M.	0% - 10 1/2%	5% - 5%	5 - 5%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%	9%	8% - 8%					
9M.	0% - 10 1/2%	5% - 5%	5 - 5%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9%	8% - 8%					
12M.	0% - 10 1/2%	5% - 5%	4% - 5	10% - 10%	11% - 12	10 - 10%	9% - 9%					

Session	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND (M/M)					
per pound 1 point equals \$0.0001					
Jan 1978	1.2700	1.2720	1.2680	1.2680	+1/16
Mar 1978	1.2680	1.2700	1.2660	1.2660	-1/16
May 1978	1.2660	1.2680	1.2640	1.2640	-1/16
Jul 1978	1.2640	1.2660	1.2620	1.2620	-1/16
Nov 1978	1.2620	1.2640	1.2600	1.2600	-1/16
Dec 1978	1.2600	1.2620	1.2580	1.2580	-1/16
per \$100					
Jan 1978	127.00	127.20	126.80	126.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	126.80	127.00	126.60	126.60	-1/16
May 1978	126.60	126.80	126.40	126.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	126.40	126.60	126.20	126.20	-1/16
Nov 1978	126.20	126.40	126.00	126.00	-1/16
Dec 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	-1/16
per £100					
Jan 1978	127.00	127.20	126.80	126.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	126.80	127.00	126.60	126.60	-1/16
May 1978	126.60	126.80	126.40	126.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	126.40	126.60	126.20	126.20	-1/16
Nov 1978	126.20	126.40	126.00	126.00	-1/16
Dec 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	-1/16
NAIAGAR DOLLAR (M/M)					
per dollar 1 point equals \$0.0001					
Jan 1978	1.2600	1.2620	1.2580	1.2580	+1/16
Mar 1978	1.2580	1.2600	1.2560	1.2560	-1/16
May 1978	1.2560	1.2580	1.2540	1.2540	-1/16
Jul 1978	1.2540	1.2560	1.2520	1.2520	-1/16
Nov 1978	1.2520	1.2540	1.2500	1.2500	-1/16
Dec 1978	1.2500	1.2520	1.2480	1.2480	-1/16
per \$100					
Jan 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	125.80	126.00	125.60	125.60	-1/16
May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	125.40	125.60	125.20	125.20	-1/16
Nov 1978	125.20	125.40	125.00	125.00	-1/16
Dec 1978	125.00	125.20	124.80	124.80	-1/16
per C\$100					
Jan 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	125.80	126.00	125.60	125.60	-1/16
May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	125.40	125.60	125.20	125.20	-1/16
Nov 1978	125.20	125.40	125.00	125.00	-1/16
Dec 1978	125.00	125.20	124.80	124.80	-1/16
INDONESIAN RUPIAH (M/M)					
per rupiah 1 point equals \$0.0001					
Jan 1978	1.2600	1.2620	1.2580	1.2580	+1/16
Mar 1978	1.2580	1.2600	1.2560	1.2560	-1/16
May 1978	1.2560	1.2580	1.2540	1.2540	-1/16
Jul 1978	1.2540	1.2560	1.2520	1.2520	-1/16
Nov 1978	1.2520	1.2540	1.2500	1.2500	-1/16
Dec 1978	1.2500	1.2520	1.2480	1.2480	-1/16
per \$100					
Jan 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	125.80	126.00	125.60	125.60	-1/16
May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	125.40	125.60	125.20	125.20	-1/16
Nov 1978	125.20	125.40	125.00	125.00	-1/16
Dec 1978	125.00	125.20	124.80	124.80	-1/16
per Rp100					
Jan 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	125.80	126.00	125.60	125.60	-1/16
May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	125.40	125.60	125.20	125.20	-1/16
Nov 1978	125.20	125.40	125.00	125.00	-1/16
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per \$100					
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Nov 1978	125.20	125.40	125.00	125.00	-1/16
Dec 1978	125.00	125.20	124.80	124.80	-1/16
per Rp100					
Jan 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	+1/16
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May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	125.40	125.60	125.20	125.20	-1/16
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Nov 1978	1.2520	1.2540	1.2500	1.2500	-1/16
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May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
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May 1978	125.60	125.80	125.40	125.40	-1/16
Jul 1978	125.40	125.60	125.20	125.20	-1/16
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per \$100					
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Nov 1978	125.20	125.40	125.00	125.00	-1/16
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per Rp100					
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Jul 1978	1.2540	1.2560	1.2520	1.2520	-1/16
Nov 1978	1.2520	1.2540	1.2500	1.2500	-1/16
Dec 1978	1.2500	1.2520	1.2480	1.2480	-1/16
per \$100					
Jan 1978	126.00	126.20	125.80	125.80	+1/16
Mar 1978	125.80				

COMMODITY PRICES		
	Close	Prevail
Body's	N.A. f	188.60 f
.....	1,887.00	1,893.40
.....	128.59	128.69
.....	128.59	128.69
.....	N.A.	257.20
Body's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.		
..... preliminary : final		
..... : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.		
..... : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.		
..... : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.		

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade
 Chicago Mercantile Exchange
 International Monetary Market
 C. Quotations Service
 New York Cattle, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
 New York Cotton Exchange
 New York Commodity Exchange
 New York Mercantile Exchange
 Chicago Board of Trade
 New York Futures Exchange

[illegible][illegible]

Volume: 80 lots.		SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore Cane Oil			
		Current	Prev.	Sett.	Prev.
RS5 1 Nov	77.80	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.25
RS5 2 Nov	77.80	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.25
RS5 3 Nov	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.75
RS5 4 Nov	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.75
RS5 5 Nov	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.75
RS5 6 Nov	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.75
RS5 7 Nov	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.75
RS5 8 Nov	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.50	162.75
SINGAPORE CATTLE Australians (steers) up to 25 tons					
		Current	Prev.	Sett.	Prev.
Nov	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Dec	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Jan	1.60	1.175	1.11	1.11	1.175
Feb	1.60	1.175	1.11	1.11	1.175
Mar	1.60	1.175	1.11	1.11	1.175
Apr	1.60	1.160	1.100	1.100	1.160
May	1.60	1.160	1.100	1.100	1.160
Jun	1.60	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.150
Jul	1.60	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.150
Aug	1.60	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.150
Volume: 4 lots of 25 tons.					

Time Deposit Rates

Revised

ZURICH—Major Swiss banks have cut interest rates paid on customer time deposits to 4½ percent from 4¾ percent, effective immediately, a spokesman for the banks said Monday.

The adjustment affects all maturities from three to 12 months. The banks involved are Credit Suisse, Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Swiss Volksbank.

To Our Readers

The Deutsche mark futures options were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Stock Div. Y18. PE Sig. 100% High Low Div

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

21 Months	12 Months	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Change
147	13%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
148	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
149	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
150	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
151	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
152	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
153	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
154	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
155	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
156	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
157	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
158	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
159	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
160	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
161	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
162	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
163	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
164	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
165	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
166	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
167	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
168	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
169	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
170	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
171	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
172	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
173	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
174	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
175	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
176	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
177	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
178	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
179	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
180	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
181	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
182	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
183	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
184	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
185	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
186	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
187	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
188	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
189	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
190	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
191	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
192	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
193	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
194	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
195	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
196	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
197	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
198	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
199	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
200	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
201	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
202	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
203	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
204	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
205	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
206	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
207	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
208	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
209	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
210	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
211	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
212	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
213	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
214	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
215	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
216	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
217	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
218	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
219	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
220	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
221	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
222	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
223	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
224	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
225	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
226	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
227	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
228	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
229	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
230	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
231	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
232	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
233	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
234	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
235	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
236	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
237	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
238	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
239	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
240	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
241	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
242	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
243	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
244	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
245	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
246	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
247	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
248	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
249	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
250	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
251	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
252	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
253	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
254	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
255	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
256	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
257	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
258	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
259	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
260	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
261	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
262	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
263	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
264	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
265	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
266	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
267	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
268	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
269	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
270	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
271	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
272	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
273	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
274	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
275	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
276	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
277	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
278	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
279	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
280	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
281	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
282	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
283	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
284	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
285	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
286	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
287	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
288	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
289	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
290	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
291	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
292	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
293	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
294	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
295	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
296	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
297	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
298	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
299	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
300	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
301	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
302	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
303	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
304	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
305	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
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307	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
308	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
309	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
310	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
311	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
312	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
313	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
314	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
315	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
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317	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
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319	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
320	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
321	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
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324	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
325	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
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327	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
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331	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
332	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
333	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
334	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
335	12%	PEB	2.88	13.0	150	140	+
336	12%	PEB	2.88				

[illegible]

Nov. 5

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Order	Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Clouds	Pressure	Visibility	Remarks
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2	1951	10	10	10:00	1000 ft	70.0	70	10	100	30.0	10	Clear
3	1951	10	10	10:00	1000 ft	70.0	70	10	100	30.0	10	Clear
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3	P-384	P-385	21	P-31	P-32
3	P-386	P-387	22	P-31	P-32
3	P-388	P-389	23	P-31	P-32
3	P-390	P-391	24	P-31	P-32
3	P-392	P-393	25	P-31	P-32
3	P-394	P-395	26	P-31	P-32
3	P-396	P-397	27	P-31	P-32
3	P-398	P-399	28	P-31	P-32
3	P-400	P-401	29	P-31	P-32
3	P-402	P-403	30	P-31	P-32
3	P-404	P-405	31	P-31	P-32
3	P-406	P-407	32	P-31	P-32
3	P-408	P-409	33	P-31	P-32
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3	P-414	P-415	36	P-31	P-32
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3	P-422	P-423	40	P-31	P-32
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3	P-426	P-427	42	P-31	P-32
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3	P-530	P-531	94	P-31	P-32
3	P-532	P-533	95	P-31	P-32
3	P-534	P-535	96	P-31	P-32
3	P-536	P-537	97		

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SPORTS

Seahawk Interceptions Crush Chiefs, 45-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — The Seattle Seahawks set a National Football League single-game record Sunday with four interception returns for touchdowns, including two by Dave Brown of 95 yards and 58 yards, to crush the Kansas City Chiefs, 45-0.

Brown, a 10-year veteran who is one of the original members of the Seahawks franchise, tied an NFL individual single-game record with his two interception returns for touchdowns.

In addition to Brown's pickoffs, Keith Simpson returned an interception 76 yards for a touchdown, and Kenny Easley, who had three interceptions a week ago, returned an intercepted pass 58 yards for Seattle's final touchdown.

The Seahawks (8-2) now have won four straight games and recorded back-to-back shutouts to take sole possession of second place in the AFC West. Kansas City fell to 5-5.

NFL ROUNDUP

Broncos 26, Patriots 19
In Denver, the safety Dennis Smith gathered up a fumble by Most Timp in the dying moments and ran 64 yards for a touchdown that lifted Denver to a 26-19 victory over New England.

The Patriots had led all the way until Smith scored with 1:45 to play. But the Broncos' linebacker Steve Busick stripped the ball from Timp, and Smith picked it up on the run and ran untouched down the right sideline to keep Denver's winning streak alive at eight games.

Dolphins 31, Jets 17
In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Dan Marino passed for 422 yards and two touchdowns and fueled a 17-point fourth quarter that lifted Miami to a 31-17 victory over the New York Jets.

Marino completed 23 of 42 passes and was intercepted twice as the Dolphins became the first team since Minnesota in 1975 to win its first 10 games.

Bears 17, Raiders 6
In Chicago, Walter Payton rushed for 111 yards and two touchdowns Sunday to lead Chicago to a 17-6 triumph over the Los Angeles Raiders in a bruising contest.

The Bears registered nine sacks for losses of 58 yards and sidelined quarterback Marc Wilson and David Humm at various times. The Bear quarterback Jim McMahon did not come back in the second half because of a back injury.

Payton, rushing for 100 yards for the 61st time in his career, scored

High Court Rejects NFL Bid To Challenge Move by Raiders

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has effectively stripped the National Football League of the power to block franchise moves by rejecting the NFL challenge to the Raiders' move from Oakland to Los Angeles.

Without comment, the court Monday left intact a lower court ruling that the league's control over franchise moves violated U.S. antitrust laws.

Monday's action does not prevent the NFL from adopting new rules aimed at limiting franchise shifts. And the league still is free to seek an antitrust exemption from Congress.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last February upheld by a 2-1 vote a ruling that rejected the NFL requirement that two-thirds of the NFL's 28 team owners approve any franchise move.

Baltimore city officials had joined the NFL in urging the Supreme Court to restore the league's power over franchise moves. The Colts moved from Baltimore last March and this season are playing home games in Indianapolis.

In defending itself against the antitrust charges, the NFL claimed to be a "single entity" or partnership. Federal law forbidding conspiracies in restraint of trade only applies to competing entities, the league said.

But the appeals court ruled: "In addition to being independent business entities, the NFL clubs do compete with one another off the field as well as on to acquire players, coaches and management personnel. In certain areas of the country where two teams operate in close proximity, there is also competition for fan support, local television and local radio revenues and media space."

Moreover, the appeals court said, the league policy of preserving exclusive territories for most teams allows them "to set monopoly prices to the detriment of the consuming public."

on an 18-yard run in the first quarter and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead.

Rams 16, Cardinals 13
In St. Louis, Eric Dickerson ran for 207 yards, Mike Lansford kicked three field goals and the Los Angeles defense set up two second-half scores to pace the Rams to a 16-13 triumph over St. Louis.

The Cardinals moved to the Los Angeles 32-yard line with 10 seconds remaining, but Neil O'Donoghue's 49-yard field goal attempt was blocked by the Rams' defensive end Jack Youngblood, ending the game.

49ers 23, Bengals 17
In San Francisco, Joe Montana, embarrassed by four interceptions early in the game, threw a 4-yard touchdown pass to Freddie Solomon with 1:39 remaining to give the 49ers a 23-17 victory over Cincinnati.

The 49ers, who trailed 17-7 at halftime, improved their record to 9-1. Cincinnati (3-7) rolled up 263 yards on offense in the first half but was held to just five first downs in the second half.

Steelers 35, Oilers 7
In Pittsburgh, Mark Malone ignored a driving rain to throw three touchdown passes to John Stall-

worth and ran for another score as Pittsburgh routed Houston, 35-7. The Oilers have yet to win this season.

The Steelers' suffocating defense set up one touchdown and scored another on Bryan Hinkle's 21-yard fumble recovery return. Stallworth's three-touchdown game was the first of his 11-season career and gave him 51 career touchdowns, tying the Steelers' record previously set by Lynn Swann.

Chargers 38, Colts 10
In Indianapolis, Dan Fouts passed for 283 yards and three touchdowns in leading San Diego to a 38-10 triumph over Indianapolis.

The Chargers' defense, which had been the worst in the NFL against the pass, made four interceptions.

The Chargers snapped a three-game losing streak with the victory, one in which the 16-year veteran receiver Charlie Joiner moved into second place in NFL catches with 635 and reception yardage with 10,466.

Browns 13, Bills 10
In Orchard Park, New York, Earnest Byner scooped up a fumble at the end of a fourth-quarter pass play and ran 55 yards to give Cleveland a come-from-behind 13-10 victory over Buffalo.

Paul McDonald, passing on

third-and-20 for the Browns, hit wide receiver Willis Adams who juggled the ball and then dropped it as he was hit by three Bills. Trailing the play, Byner picked up the ball and rambled untouched 55 yards for the winning score that made the Browns 2-8 and the Bills 0-10.

Packers 23, Saints 13
In New Orleans, Lynn Dickey hit the muscular Paul Coffman for two touchdowns, and Al Del Greco booted three field goals as Green Bay defeated New Orleans, 23-13.

Giants 19, Cowboys 7
In Irving, Texas, quarterback Phil Simms' passing to wide receiver Lionel Manuel and Ali Haji-Sheikh's four field goals carried the New York Giants to a 19-7 victory over Dallas.

Manuel snagged a 9-yard scoring pass in the third period and caught a 53-yard pass in the fourth quarter, setting up Haji-Sheikh's third field goal, a 23-yarder. Manuel caught five passes for 102 yards.

Vikings 27, Buccaneers 7
In Minneapolis, Jan Stenerud's 53-yard field goal with two seconds left lifted Minnesota over Tampa Bay, 27-7.

Stenerud, 41, drilled the game-winning end a five-game losing slump for the Vikings. The Tampa Bay linebacker Chris Washington was penalized for pass interference with 16 seconds left, setting up Stenerud's kick.

Lions 23, Eagles 23
In Pontiac, Michigan, the Detroit placekicker Eddie Murray hit the right upright on a 21-yard field goal attempt in overtime, and so the Lions had to settle for a 23-23 tie with Philadelphia.

Bombers, Tiacs Advance
Tom Clements threw four touchdowns and ran for a fifth touchdown, and Willard Reaves barged over for two more scores Sunday, leading the Winnipeg Blue Bombers to a 55-20 romp over the Edmonton Eskimos in the Canadian Football League Western Division semifinal.

The victory earned the Bombers a berth in the Western Division final Sunday against the British Columbia Lions in Vancouver. The winner of that contest will meet either the Toronto Argonauts or Hamilton Tiger-Cats in the Grey Cup championship game Nov. 18 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Earlier Sunday, in Hamilton, Ontario, defensive back Paul Bennett recovered two fumbles, returning one 51 yards for a touchdown, and Bernie Ruoff booted 11 points to lead the Tiger-Cats to a 17-11 victory over the Montreal Concordes in the Eastern Division semifinal. The Tiacs play the Argos Sunday in Toronto. (AP, UPI)



The Dolphins' Nat Moore flipped over Kirk Springs of the Jets (21) after being hit as he caught a pass in NFL action.

Keans Records 21 Saves As Bruins Beat Islanders

BOSTON — Coming off a loss to Montreal, the Boston Bruins rebounded Sunday night with a 6-2 victory over the New York Islanders.

Tom Fergus and Dave Silk scored two goals apiece, and goaltender Doug Keans, seeing his first action of the year after suffering a hamstring injury, had 21 saves.

Charlie Simmer and Jeff Courtnall scored the other Boston goals.

Clark Gillies and Greg Gilbert reached Keans for goals in the third period.

"You don't mind facing the shots as long as they're not going in," Keans said. "I felt good off the start but I thought I might be behind and get tired earlier. In the third period, when they scored their first goal I was still thinking of the win because they can score in bunches."

In the only other National Hockey League game, the Edmonton Oilers nipped the Jets in Winnipeg, 3-1. Jani Kurri and Wayne Gretzky

each had a goal and an assist to extend Edmonton's unbeaten string this year to 12. The Oilers have defeated the Jets in their last 17 meetings. Kurri scored the winning goal at 5:20 of the third period, converting a pass from Gretzky with a 20-foot wrist shot through traffic.

The Islanders ruined Keans' shutout bid halfway through the first period when Gillies rammed home a Duane Suter pass from the slot.

Courtnall's rocket from the right circle made it 6-1 before Gilbert closed out the scoring at 17:10.

"They played their basic game like they always do in the Boston Garden," Gillies said. "They worked really hard and we probably didn't work as hard as we should have to overcome what they did."

The Islanders (6-6) have allowed two more goals than they have scored.

"It's been a tough situation because we haven't been able to sustain enthusiasm through a whole game," said the Islanders' scoring ace Mike Bossy. "We've only played in spurts."

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	East		W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	
Atlanta	10	0	0	1.000	326	141	Philadelphia	7	3	1	0	.563	33	33	
New England	8	2	0	.800	214	225	N.Y. Islanders	6	4	0	0	.600	12	61	
N.Y. Jets	6	4	0	.600	220	210	Washington	5	5	1	0	.500	12	40	
Indianapolis	3	7	0	.300	164	264	N.Y. Raiders	5	5	1	1	.49	49	42	
Buffalo	0	10	0	.000	152	284	Pittsburgh	5	5	0	0	.500	10	39	
							New Jersey	3	7	1	0	.300	7	40	
Central															
Pittsburgh	6	4	0	.600	235	187	Adams Division								
Cincinnati	3	7	0	.300	180	226	Montreal	8	2	1	0	.69	43	31	
Cleveland	2	7	0	.286	175	226	Boston	7	3	0	0	.700	14	7	
Houston	0	10	0	.000	123	300	Buffalo	6	4	2	1	.54	45	45	
							Quebec	6	5	2	1	.46	46	54	
							Hartford	5	7	1	1	.47	45	55	
West															
Denver	9	1	0	.900	211	127	Chicago	5	4	1	1	.55	53	53	
Seattle	8	2	0	.800	209	134	St. Louis	5	5	0	0	.500	39	39	
L.A. Raiders	7	3	0	.700	240	207	Detroit	3	7	1	0	.44	56	56	
Kansas City	5	5	0	.500	172	221	Toronto	3	7	2	0	.30	50	50	
San Diego	5	5	0	.500	259	252	Minnesota	2	7	2	0	.2	42	45	
NATIONAL CONFERENCE															
East							Campbell Division								
St. Louis	6	4	0	.600	226	220	Norris Division <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
N.Y. Giants	6	4	0	.600	194	192	Chicago	5	4	1	1	.55	53	53	
Dallas	4	6	0	.400	184	192	St. Louis	5	5	0	0	.500	39	39	
Washington	5	4	0	.556	230	180	Detroit	3	7	1	0	.44	56	56	
Philadelphia	4	5	1	.450	176	200	Toronto	3	7	2	0	.30	50	50	
							Minnesota	2	7	2	0	.2	42	45	
Central							Smythe Division								
Chicago	7	3	0	.700	211	149	Edmonton	10	0	2	22	.64	28	28	
Detroit	4	6	1	.400	191	244	Calgary	8	5	0	16	.70	53	53	
Tampa Bay	3	7	0	.300	187	251	Winnipeg	7	3	0	0	.700	48	48	
Green Bay	3	7	0	.300	201	213	Los Angeles	3	6	4	9	.44	46	46	
Minnesota	3	7	0	.300	197	243	Vancouver	2	10	0	0	.2	39	78	
West							SUNDAY'S RESULTS								
San Francisco	9	1	0	.900	270	160	N.Y. Islanders	8	0	0	0	1.000	33	33	
L.A. Rams	8	4	0	.667	260	183	St. Louis	7	1	0	0	.875	48	48	
New Orleans	6	4	0	.600	199	228	Fergus 2 (7:30) Miller 15, Skis 13, Gou 1								
Atlanta	3	6	1	.333	184	212	San Francisco 2 (7:30) Gilbert 11, Shatt 15, Coul 1								
							New York Jets 1 (10:30) 1-4-10-23: Boston Jan								
							Almelson 11-15-11-11-31								
							Edmonton 1								
							Winnipeg 0								
							Calgary 1								
							Los Angeles 1								
							Vancouver 0								
												</			

ART BUCHWALD

Excuses, Excuses

WASHINGTON—Many people will not vote on Election Day. When they are asked why they didn't, they might be stuck for an answer. So as a public service we offer some excuses that even the League of Women Voters wouldn't quarrel with.

"I've never stood in line for anything in my life."

"My wife/husband voted, so our family is covered."

"I was going to vote, but I was afraid if I took the time the supermarket would close before I got there."

"If you vote where they can find you for jury duty."

"I don't have to vote because all of my friends are aware of how I stand on the issues."

"You never can find a parking place around a school on Election Day."



Buchwald

"How do they expect you to vote your conscience when they close the bars on Election Day?"

"In our precinct we have to vote in the school gymnasium and the smell will kill you."

"It was such a beautiful day so I decided to play golf instead."

"Every time I vote in November I get a rotten cold."

"If everyone voted there would be no one left to keep the politicians in check."

"I can see the people in the Philippines wanting a free election. But we have one. So what's the big deal in the U.S. if you vote or not?"

"We have this carpool, and two guys were for Reagan and two guys were for Mondale. So we said the hell with it, as we'd only cancel out each other's vote."

"We were having our traditional election night party and I had to stay home and clean the house."

"I know a couple who voted in the last election, and someone broke into their apartment and stole their television, and every piece of silverware in their house."

"I wouldn't be where I am today if I spent all my time hanging around polling places."

"When you close the curtain in a voting booth everyone can see your legs."

Food Experts To Hold 'Summit'

BANGKOK—Fifteen culinary experts from seven Asian and European countries will hold a "gastronomical summit" in Bangkok next month and speak out against the fast-food craze that has swept the world, an organizing committee member said Monday.

The Dec. 6-8 conference is to bring together noted chefs and food experts from China, France, Japan, Thailand, Italy, Spain and Hungary.

Dr. Gyula Cseybert, a Hungarian who heads Gastronomy Research International, said the "fast-foods fever" is one cultural change that has adversely affected culinary values.

Jessica Lange: A Trip Back Home in 'Country'

By David Richards

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Jessica Lange is why they invented love at second sight.

The first sight is misleading, especially if you have images of the cuddly blonde in "Tootsie," all curves and curls, still dancing in your head.

The actress who walked into the suite at the Regent Hotel in striped pants and a baggy sweater vest is all angles, and her light brown hair hangs down straight as a curtain. Her gaze is that of the self-conscious teen-ager, crossing the prom floor by herself and knowing inside that everyone's staring at her feet.



Jessica Lange: "Film is close to what I wanted."

The 35-year-old actress plopped down in an armchair, stretched out her legs, crossed them, folded them under herself, unfolded them, kicked them around each other and then started the whole process over again. By this time, you had begun to think, despite the assurances of a hovering press agent, that this wasn't Jessica Lange at all, but some country cousin with the terminal fidgets.

"This side of my life makes me feel basically uncomfortable," said Lange, who won an Oscar for best supporting actress in "Tootsie." She was on a promotion visit for her latest film, "Country," and did not seem to relish the prospect.

These are the last words out of her mouth, however, as she is rearranging her legs. "People don't seem to believe me when I say that. But it's true. Because of 'Tootsie' and 'Country' and now 'Country,' I really feel I've done more than my share of interviews. I remember when 'The Postman Always Rings Twice' was showing at Cannes. I was complaining to Bob Rafelson, the director, about all the interviews they'd scheduled for us, and he said, 'It's easy. All you have to do is change your story every time.' And he would."

"In one I read, he said he'd been a Jesuit priest. But I can't get that route. And I really feel I've exhausted the subject of my life. I'm beginning to bore myself."

She threw her head back and giggled into her hands. "I had to do a phone interview once with someone who had me describe in detail what I was wearing so he

could make it sound like he was in the same room with me. Boy, that really made me feel like a fool. I guess it's gotten a little better over the years. At least people ask me about my work now. But when I first started out with 'King Kong,' all they could do was ask me all about my personal life. It was excruciating."

If Lange is willing to risk more discomfort, it is not just because she stars in "Country" as a plucky Iowa farm wife struggling to hold farm and family together against nature and bureaucratic idiosyncrasy. She also co-produced the film and feels strongly about the values it endorses. A budget of \$10.5 million is at stake. Since "Country" is not a guaranteed attention-getter, Lange—who is—once again enduring questions from the media.

She answered them gamely, albeit with a certain nervous resistance. As long, as, as they did not concern her six-year affair with Mikhail Baryshnikov, the ballet star and father of her 3-year-old daughter, Shura; or pry into her current live-in relationship with Sam Shepard, the Pulli-

zer Prize-winning playwright who co-stars with her in "Country." In those areas, she remained silent.

Lange guards her privacy as zealously as some cinema queens do their age. When she is not making a movie, she repairs to her 120-acre (50-hectare) farm in her hometown of Cloquet, Minnesota, where she is regarded, apparently, as plain old Jessica.

"The people there are very straightforward," she said. "They're not into being overwhelmed. I still call up my girlfriends and we visit the way we did 10, 15 years ago. I see my relatives. I'm very comfortable living in my log cabin. People don't bother me on the streets. And that when Cloquet (population 9,013) gets too confining, there's always the ranch in New Mexico, where she can "feed the horses, get the garden in or just be alone with Sam and Shura."

"Oh, I'm not saying I'm that much of a country girl that I could be my whole life," she said. "I love the process of acting. It gave me a direction in life I never had before. But my grandparents

were farmers. Although my parents weren't, we always lived in farm communities where there were an awful lot of poor people."

"My father did a series of odd jobs, everything from salesman to high school teacher to railroad worker. My mother was, well, a mother. I guess we were what you'd call lower-middle class, but my father was a real champion of the underdog, and he always made it clear that we were affiliated with the common people. I don't have a great desire for wealth or power, prestige or fame. In my heart, I really don't."

Still, she is an actress. And actresses, like chameleons, are known to take on the coloration of their latest role. After immersing herself in the emotionally chaotic life of Frances Farmer in "Frances," Lange discovered she couldn't shake the part for a year.

"Yeah, Frances really stuck with me for a long time. Months after I'd finished playing her, I'd suddenly find myself on the verge of tears, overcome with sadness about her. Roles are baggage that you carry around."

So it could be argued that she is still partly under the thrall of Jewell Loy—the heroine of "Country"—and, as one critic noted, earth mother for the 1980s—while she takes up the defense of the imperiled independent farmers of America. "I really think," she said, "that if something drastic isn't done in the next couple of years, we are going to lose this vital element of America. Every time I go back to Cloquet, I see these people in rural communities, and you just know they're in trouble. And it seems to me nobody's paying much attention to them."

"I spent a lot of time studying the Depression, the phenomenon of people being forced off the land and what it does to them. The father ceases to be the head of the household and the family structure falls apart. These days, people don't seem to have what you know, sitting in a high office making decisions. But I was involved in the creative process from the inception to the release and the film is close to what I wanted. A lot of care and love was put into it. I think it was done for the right reasons and it was done honestly."

"I'm not sure I fulfilled the traditional role of the producer, you know, sitting in a high office making decisions. But I was involved in the creative process from the inception to the release and the film is close to what I wanted. A lot of care and love was put into it. I think it was done for the right reasons and it was done honestly."

PEOPLE

What's 'In,' What's 'Out' For Americans in '85

As Americans turn to minivans, scotch, wine coolers, porno movies and men's colored underwear, they will discard Cabbage Patch dolls and sunbats as no longer "in," according to "The American Forecaster 1985." The 190-page book by Kim Long, 35, and Terry Rehn, 40, of Colorado, expands on a page list of "what's in" and "what's out" that appeared in the 1984 edition. The "what's in" list also includes gourmet mustard, the game of squash and gourmet pizza. What will be passé in '85? Granola bars, Penthouse and Playboy magazines, vinyl roofs on cars, romance novels, low-alcohol beers, beef and happy hours, the authors say.

The pop singer Prince drew a capacity crowd of 20,000 for the opening concert of his world tour on Sunday in Detroit. Prince will perform in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia before the end of his tour June 7. Tickets for the first four shows in Detroit sold out in four hours. Prince, 26, a 6-year-old girl paralyzed from the neck down and too ill to see his concert at the Orange Bowl in Miami—and told her: "I love you." Sabrina Phillips, hospitalized with a crushed spine suffered in an auto accident on Aug. 31, spends most of her days at the hospital listening to Jackson's music.

Two members of The New Yorker magazine's editorial staff have been named to new posts of co-managing editors and could eventually succeed William Shawn, 77, as the magazine's editor. Shawn has announced John B. Bennett, 39, was named managing editor for fiction and nonfiction and Charles McGrath, 37, managing editor for fiction. Shawn, editor of the magazine for 32 years, said the appointments did not indicate immediate change.

Dozens of avant-garde poets have gathered for a nine-day festival of poetry and music in Amsterdam. The literary figures scheduled to attend the seventh annual One World Poetry Festival, which began Friday, included such writers as Yevgeny Yevtushenko of the Soviet Union, Amira Baraka, the prominent Afro-American playwright, and Ken Kesey.

LEGAL NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO: ASLIHAN KAYA

TAKE NOTICE that Mounier, Snel, Bayona has stated a Petition for Divorce in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Canada No. 3945/1984, between Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada and Aslihan Kaya, AND TAKE NOTICE that the matter will proceed without further notice to you unless you file with the court a statement of your position within 45 days of this notice on Answer of the Supreme Court, 300-12th Avenue, Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada, this notice is filed by Brian Klover, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

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